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THE BEECHER TRIAL

The Defendant on the Witness Stand.

He Declines to Swear on the Bible.

The Other Side of the Scandal Story.

Early History of the Great Preacher.

His Experience as a Student and Clergyman.

How Plymouth Church was Built Up.

Beecher's First Acquaintance with Tilton.

His Pastoral Visits to Mrs. Tilton.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1875.

Every approach to the Brooklyn City court room was filled this morning by a restless and jovial crowd, every one of whom seemed to be pushing and crushing with the single purpose of getting within the court that they might hear the story of the scandal from the lips of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher himself, who, it was announced, would surely take the witness stand. The morning was fine, to which may be attributed the more than usual number of women in the crowd. The officers had some work to do to keep the crowd from the entrance, so that those holding tickets of admission might enter.

Mr. Beecher and wife, attended by a stronger delegation than usual from Plymouth church, where in court in good time.

James Redpath Recalled.

James Redpath was recalled by Mr. Fullerton, and further cross-examined. He was shown a letter and asked if he had an interview with Beecher before it was written, and he replied: I did, one evening before; this was in July, 1875; I saw him at Peekskill on Monday; I told Beecher I had been out Monday with Theodore, Elizabeth and Frank, and went to see Theodore in the morning. I described the interview to him, and told Beecher that Theodore was going to charge him with having committed adultery with Elizabeth, extending through two or three years. Tilton told me he was sad to see me, and asked me how he should

Fight This Battle.

In the afternoon of Sunday Moulton came to Tilton. I told Beecher, and said Theodore, Redpath is going up to see Beecher to-morrow; Moulton asked me what I was going for, and the witness said he was going to arrange dates, and Tilton told Beecher he was going to charge him with adultery; Moulton walked up and down the room and spoke of his love for both Tilton and Beecher; he told me to tell this to Beecher, which I refused at the time, but did tell Beecher of it; after I had told this Beecher, he said he supposed I knew all that Theodore had to say on the subject. I replied I did, and had read the True Story. Mr. Beecher did not deny he had given Tilton cause of offense; he said something about the card Moulton wanted him to write, and that he had put the whole matter in the hands of men of such characters that he was sure would render a just verdict, and if they acquitted him he would go on, and if they were the slightest censure he would resign in twenty-four hours. He said he should not again be a party dependant on the good faith, honor or magnanimity of Tilton; that he was

A Scoundrel.

I said that when the scandal had become quiet he endeavored to stir it up. Mr. Beecher said he had tried to live in harmony with every person, and stated that he could make a clear breast of it, taking all the blame.

Witness was asked if in all his conversations whether he denied the commission of adultery?

Mr. Evarts objected, and was supported by Mr. Porter, who argued that the witness had told all that occurred in these conversations, and it was for the jury to determine, and not the witness, whether it was an admission or denial of commission.

The question was allowed, and the witness replied: I did not ask him about it.

(To Mr. Shearman.) I went up to see Mr. Beecher at Peekskill, with reference to the picture contract with him in the fall.

Beecher on the Stand.

At ten minutes to twelve Mr. Redpath left the witness stand, and Mr. Evarts, turning to where the defendant sat, said: Mr. Beecher will now be sworn."

There was a buzz in the court room, and Beecher, accompanied by an officer, walked around to the witness stand, behind the jury box. Every eye was turned on him, but he looked as unmoved and unconcerned as he does on Sunday. When ascending the platform of his own church, he tosses his soft felt hat away and boldly divests himself of his overcoat preparatory to preaching. Mr. Frank Moulton bent forward in his seat as the great preacher was seen on the platform of the witness stand, towering over the spectators in the body of the court room.

Moulton Looked Steadily at Beecher

while the latter took his seat, and never relaxed an earnest gaze while he gave his testimony. Beecher did not once look towards where Moulton or the plaintiff sat. He appeared to look over their heads at the crowd or at the jury. When the clock struck twelve, and when Mr. Evarts stepped for a moment in his examination, the witness threw off his over coat, and taking out his watch calmly, compared it with the clock in the court room. The preliminary testimony was listened to with breathless interest.

Beecher Sworn.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher will you take the stand?

Mr. Beecher thereupon took the stand and was about to affirm.

Mr. Beach—One moment, sir.

The Clerk continued.

Mr. Beach—One moment. I object to this form of oath, sir, unless Mr. Beecher shall declare that he has conscientious scruples against swearing upon the Scriptures.

Judge Neilson—Any form that Mr. Beecher considers will bind his conscience.

Mr. Beach—The statute is that a witness shall be sworn upon the Scriptures unless he declares he has conscientious scruples against that mode of swearing.

Mr. Beecher—I have conscientious scruples against swearing on the Bible.

Judge Neilson—Yes, sir.

The Clerk—Do you solemnly declare and affirm.

Mr. Evarts—He swears with uplifted hand.

Mr. Beach—By the ever living God.

Mr. Evarts—No, the New England custom is to swear by the uplifted hand. He does the same. There is the same distinction in New England to the oath and affirmation that there is with us.

The Clerk—In the presence of the ever living God you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Mr. Beecher—I do.

Examined by Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Beecher, where were you born, and when? A. I was born in Litchfield, Conn., 1813, as I am informed, sir.

Q. Your father was Rev. Lyman Beecher?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what age did your father die and when? A. He died in the fall, if I recollect right, sir, of 1863, at the age of 86.

Q. Your mother, at what age? A. My other died when I was about three years old.

Q. How long did you and your family live in Litchfield after your birth? A. My father moved from Litchfield in 1826, if I recollect aright, making me about thirteen years old when we went away.

Q. And where did your family and yourself as a member of it thereafter live? A. Boston for eight years, the family did.

Q. Was your father a clergyman of the Orthodox faith in New England. A. He was.

Q. Settled in Litchfield while you were there? A. He was.

Q. As a minister, and in Boston, over what church? A. He was first settled over church that was called Beeden Street church. When that was burned down and built in another street, it was called Hanover.

Q. No, it was called first the Hanover street, and afterward the Beeden Street church.

Q. Rebuilt in Beeden street? A. Rebuilt in Beeden street; yes, sir.

The Beecher Family.

Q. How numerous a family of children were your parents? A. Thirteen were born of them, and eleven were raised to man's estate.

Q. How many of those were men and how many women? A. Six boys and four girls.

Q. Beside yourself, to make out the eleven? A. I have never been able to tell it aright without counting, sir. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—There will have to be less noise.

Q. Were your brothers all clergymen as well as yourself? A. All of them.

Beecher's Studies.

Q. Where did you go to college and when? A. At Amherst College, in the year 1830?

Q. Graduated in due course? A. In due course, 1834, August.

Q. And thereafter did you pursue professional studies and where? A. Three years at Lane Seminary, with the exception of about six months, when I took charge of a Cincinnati journal.

Q. Was Lane Seminary a theological seminary? A. It was, sir.

Q. Was it under your father's charge? A. He was President of it.

Q. And when were you ordained as a clergyman? A. I was licensed as a clergyman, I think, in 1837.

Beecher's First Preaching.

Q. Where were you first settled over a church? A. I was settled over a church the same year.

Q. Where was this? A. Lawrenceburg, Ind., Dearborn county.

Q. That is below Cincinnati? A. Twenty miles below Cincinnati, on the Ohio river.

Q. Was it a small town? A. A small, inconsiderable town.

Q. After several churches? A. Yes, sir; a Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist church, and just at the close of my ministry there was organized an Episcopalian church.

Q. How large was your church membership? A. The communicants were nine-

Q. And how was the attendance? A. The house, I think, would hold three hundred if it was crowded, but from two hundred to two hundred and fifty was the usual number.

Q. And how were you supported, by the church? A. I was a beneficiary under the care of the American Home Missionary Society.

Q. How long did you remain there? A. Two years.

The First Move.

Q. From there where did you go? A. To the capital of the State of Indiana.

Q. And settled over a church there? A. Yes, sir; settled over a Presbyterian church.

Q. Was that a more considerable church? A. No, it was a small church. It was at the time of the division of the old and new school Presbyterians, and this was an off shoot from the old school. It was a comparatively small church. I cannot tell you the number.

Q. Were you supported by your congregation, or did you continue as a missionary? A. I was supported by the congregation, at a salary of eight hundred dollars.

Q. How long did you continue there? A. About eight years.

Q. That brought you to where? A. To the year 1847.

Transferred to Brooklyn.

Q. From there where have you lived; in what service, as a clergyman? A. I have lived in this city of Brooklyn as pastor of Plymouth church.

Q. Were you the first clergyman of that church? A. I was the first, and have been the only pastor.

Q. When you were called, was it the beginning of its existence as a church with a pastor? A. I was called to the church by gentlemen who purchased the property. I said that they could not call me, as they had no authority, and they, therefore, proceeded to organize me as a church.

Q. And you were then called by the church? A. I was then called by the church.

Q. How large was this community when you were called? A. I think the calling paper that called me had twenty members, perhaps twenty-five, perhaps not over twenty.

Q. Has there been any break or interruption in your service as pastor and preacher at that church from that time to the present? A. I have preached continuously from that time to this.

Q. Has there been any case of interruption on account of strength or bad health during that time? A. The first year after I came to Brooklyn, while the church in which we now worship was building, I exposed myself in visiting the church, and was sick with erysipelas, which enfeebled me for several months. With the exception of that sickness I don't think I have lost five Sundays in twenty-seven years.

Trips to Europe.

Q. Have you within this period of your settlement had any absence abroad? A. Yes.

Q. At what times and for what months? A. In consequence of continual sickness I made a voyage with Captain Knight in the ship New World to England in the summer of 1850. I was not gone over three months, but I think inside of two.

Q. You went out in a sailing ship? A. I went out expecting to come back in a sailing ship, but in fact returned in the steamship Asia.

Q. Your second absence in Europe? A. That was in June. If I recollect aright in 1863, I returned the last of November of the same year.

Q. That time was passed in England and on the continent excepting during the voyages? A. Yes.

Q. What was the occasion of this visit? A. I had been worn out with preaching, lecturing and editorial work consequent to the coming on of the war and the first year of the war, and my friends advised me to take the summer for recruiting and be ready for the fall and winter campaign.

Q. You were not an invalid during your absence. A. No, sir, nor before it exactly an invalid.

Q. It was for rest, preparatory to larger labor? A. Yes, sir.

Speeches Abroad.

Q. You had come to make public demonstrations and perform services while abroad? A. Do you mean whether I did?

Q. The fact. A. At first I refused, and with the exception of a few breakfasts, as they call them in England, took no public service, and then went to the continent and spent one or two months there, and returned to England in September, determining to come home, and was led to agree to a line of public orations or discourses on American affairs.

Q. In some of the principal cities of England? A. Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool and London.

Q. And these occasions had to do with the public situation of your affairs here and the war. A. They did.

The Plymouth Congregation.

Q. How large is the congregation, how large the number of church members in Plymouth church now? A. I cannot state with positiveness, sir, but I should say the congregation is limited only by the building, and it has been so for twenty-five years. The number of communicants, I suppose, is over 2,500, between 2,500 and 3,000.

Q. For how long has that number, or a similar number, been the basis of your church services? A. I could not say. It has been 2,000 for ten years or more.

Beecher's Church Labors.

Q. What are and have been your habitual labors as a clergyman in directing the affairs of this church and congregation? A. I have preached morning and afternoon, and conducted for a number of years a Wednesday night lecture and Friday night prayer meeting, and what was called the "Social Circle," the social meeting of the church.

Q. Where were the latter held? A. In the parlor of the church.

Q. And more recently have your services there been reduced in amount? A. The social meetings I have remitted to the young people of the church.

Q. How far back? A. I should say fifteen years.

Q. And Wednesday evening lecture? A. The Wednesday evening lecture I discontinued not far from or just before the time of the war. I may be inaccurate about that. I have no special memory.

Other Literary Employments.

Q. Now, within the period of your services as a clergyman, what other public or literary employments have you had? A. I have been connected with journalism ever since I was in the pulpit; I have been connected with the New York *Independent* after my first year, not as a member of the staff, but as a contributor, having a column of my own; that was the understanding.

Q. And furnishing the paper? A. For every week, for every issue of that paper, we had a contract arranged. Afterward, in 1870, I took charge of the *Christian Union*, which had charge of the *Christian Union*.

Q. First go on to the time when you became to be editor of the *Independent*. A. I think I am not definite. I think it was in the latter part of 1860 or early in 1861. The editors who had conducted the *Independent*—Dr. Bacon, Dr. Storrs and the Rev. Dr. Thompson—resigned. I then made an arrangement with Bowen to conduct the paper editorially.

Q. Up to what time did you continue to be the responsible chief editor of that paper? A. Until the fall of 1863, and nominal editor until the fall of 1864, I think, sir, and a contributor part of the time.

Q. Up to what time did you remain a contributor? A. Until the fall of 1865.

Q. A constant contributor? A. I cannot praise myself for constancy in that regard, but I would be considered a regular contributor.

R. And then your connection ceased? A. My connection ceased.

Q. In 1866? A. In 1866.

Q. And in the interval between your assuming the editorship of the *Christian Union* had you any connection, responsible connection, with any public newspaper? A. No, sir. There was a movement set on foot by the Congregational brethren to establish a journal, which, in view of other arrangements which were also in prosecution, was dropped by these friends, I declining to take any position which would seem to put me in antagonism with the *Independent*.

Q. And how did your connection come about with the *Christian Union* when it did take place? A. The *Christian Union* was called in its origin the *Church Union*, a paper which was founded to bring the Christian Church together on one foundation with the understanding—

Mr. Beach—One moment, Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—It is not necessary to go into details. A. That paper passed into the hands of an intimate friend of mine at a time when I was under contract to write the "Life of Christ." He came to me at Peekskill.

Mr. Beach—I think these details are inadmissable.

Mr. Evarts—You were appealed to? A. I was appealed to to take charge of the paper, and declined, except conditionally at a future time, but circumstances arose which forced me to that position in 1870.

Q. How early was it in that year? A. January.

The Circulation of the "Christian Union."

Q. Now, when you took that paper, what was the extent of its subscription? A. Said to be 3,000, but it probably had 600 to 1,000 *bona fide* subscribers.

Q. Only? A. That was my impression; that was what I was told.

Q. Now, during the first year—I am limiting all inquiries to a period anterior to the year 1870—to what extent had the circulation of this *Christian Union* increased? A. I cannot give the figures, over 30,000.

Beecher's Lecture.

Q. Beside your services as a clergyman having a charge and these editorial services during the period of your residence in Brooklyn, have you had other literary labors? A. I have, if you include lectures as a literary labor.

Q. What is your habit in that regard—lecturing? A. I have been a very large lecturer.

Q. During a considerable period of years? A. From the second year of my settling here. I began in 1847 to lecture, I think, or 1848. The winter of 1848-49 I lectured for the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. I got twenty-five dollars for it.

Q. From that time until about when? A. From that time until the trial began. I have been lecturing principally in the winter and spring; seldom in the summer.

Mr. Evarts (to the Court)—I have a letter addressed your Honor and myself, asking that a gentleman introduced to the Court.

Judge Neilson—It is very proper. It should be addressed to you first, sir.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Q. I have lost your answer, Mr. Beecher. A. And I have lost your question, sir. [Laughter.]

The stenographer read the last question, as follows: Q. From that time until about when? A. From that until this trial began. I have been lecturing principally in the winter, autumn and spring; seldom in the summer.

Mr. Beecher continued: In the earlier period of my life I had a very sensitive feeling in regard to the sacredness of letters. I would never open my children's nor anybody else to do it. I would never open her's. Neither did I wish her to open mine, but within the last fifteen years correspondents have so multiplied that I grew careless through overoccupation that they little by little passed into her charge, and for the last fifteen years, if I was gone, or if there was any reason why perhaps somebody might suffer, she always opened my letters, and to a very considerable degree answered them. If there were any doubt which she had, she waited until I came home.

Beecher's Visits to his Parishioners.

Q. Mr. Beecher, during your settlement here, what has been your habit in regard to personal visits or intercourse with your parish at large, or with any narrow circle among your parishioners, or among other residents of Brooklyn. A. In my early years I attempted a great deal of visiting. As outside demands wasted my time, I made arrangements by which I should be seen at my house or at my church by whomsoever wished. Still subsequently to that I found it impossible either to visit or to receive multitudinous calls, and for the last twenty years, with the exception of weddings and funerals, I have done very little visiting. Now and then I had a particular call of visitation, but in general it may be said I am

Not a Visiting Preacher.

Q. And have there been any circle of intimacies between your family and other families of your congregation or of your Brooklyn neighbors? A. Yes, sir. I was cautioned against that, but I always studied my rights in that subject. I have always said that because I was a minister I was not any the less a gentleman and a citizen, and I would have my circle or my intimacies. I didn't care who was jealous nor who made remarks.

Q. And these intimacies, were they of whole families and with your whole family? A. Almost in every case.

Q. And where these intimacies entirely or principally confined to families of your own pews? A. I think all with a single exception.

Q. Had you intimacies with any family of your brother clergymen? A. Yes, sir; the exception was Dr. Storrs.

Q. Otherwise those intimacies were in your own parish? A. Altogether.

Q. These family intimacies were confined to your family? A. Yes, sir.

Beecher's Acquaintance With Bowen.

Q. When did you first come to be acquainted with Henry C. Bowen? A. In the year 1847, if that is the year I came to Brooklyn.

Q. And what relation had he to the society or church to which you were then called? A. He was one of the original members and a leading man.

Q. Of the new church? A. Of the present church.

Q. And had you any business relations, and in what connection, except as pastor of the church? A. In connection with the *Independent*, and in one instance with the equipping of a regiment which Plymouth church substantially raised at the outset of the war.

How Beecher Formed the Acquaintance of Tilton.

Q. Mr. Beecher, how and where did you first form the acquaintance of Tilton? A. I recollect him, if I recollect aright, while he was an employe on the New York *Observer*. If I recall it aright, I became acquainted with him first in his office of reporter. He was a short-hand reporter.

Q. And in what connection with yourself did that employment of his bring him into your acquaintance? A. I don't remember whether he was reporting anything from Plymouth Church for other papers, but my first recollection is that Daniel Bruitis, then a member of my church, and a publisher in New York, procured him to report sermons for him.

Q. Your sermons? A. My sermons, he having an intention to publish a volume.

Q. Was the young man introduced to you in that connection? A. As I remember, I cannot say about the special time of the introduction. I have known him so long it seems as if I have known him always since I have been in Brooklyn.

Q. What was his age and position in life at the time that you knew him? A. I cannot say what his age was. He was extremely youthful, and of an engaging manner, and of a very comely appearance, and one whose address I know won my sympathy from the first.

Beecher's Associations with Tilton.

Q. Now from that time, in what cause, and in what degree, did you come to be associated with him in intercourse or employment? A. I saw him a great deal. I saw him for a year or two before 1860, because he had transferred his relations from the *Observer* to the *Independent*. Then I used to see him after that several times a week when I was in town.

Q. In connection with the *Independent*? A. In connection with the *Independent*.

Personal Relations

Q. And how were your personal relations? A. Very cordial.

Q. On both sides? A. On both sides.

Q. How much were you and he in the habit of conferring together with regard to your common interests or discussing common purposes? A. He was witty and amusing in conversation, and I always chatted with him on such matters before, but I didn't go into what may be called very personal relations until I assumed the management of the paper in 1863, and thereafter for two years or three we were together almost every day.

"Downright Loving."

Q. And was this intimacy of companionship as well as of common interests and employments. A. It was not only common employments and companionship, but downright loving on my part.

Q. During all this time how soon did you become aware of any desire or purpose of his to succeed you in the *Independent*? A. To succeed or supersede?

Q. Succeed. A. Succeed. I don't know. I have an impression that it was my desire that he should, rather than it was his that he should.

A Collision.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, had there been an occasion when Tilton and yourself had come into some competition or collision in public debate? A. Yes, sir, in 1860.

Q. What was that occasion? A. The occasion was the question in Plymouth church whether we would contribute funds to the American Board of Commissions for the Foreign Mission.

Mr. Beecher continued: Tilton was not in the habit of visiting much at my house. It was not a particular resort of his. Tilton was always doing me little kindnesses that were very agreeable, but there was one that stood out above all others, and that was very especially valuable to me; that was in regard to my son.

Recess.

After the recess Mr. Beecher again took the stand. Mr. Judson was at my house one morning, and reported that Tilton, as I recollect now, at a restaurant while dining, had made some statements respecting me which bore

An Imputation of Immorality.

As I now recollect, it was a statement of some loose misconduct with women, but I cannot be perfectly certain about it, and I came right to him with the matter, with some strong exclamation. He said that it was not true. We had some conversation after that about whether he was friendly or not friendly, and our terms of intercourse It was a very grateful one to me and satisfactory, and it was said between us "that there may be no misconception on the either side, and suppose you write and express your feelings to me, and I will express mine to you," and with that kind of

Lover's Quarrel

he wrote me a letter.

The letter was read. It bears the date Brooklyn, midnight, 30th of November, 1865, and is the one in which Tilton says he regrets that he has been compelled to appear as Beecher's antagonist before the public twice in the last five years, and that "if either, long ago or lately, any word of mine, whether spoken or printed, whether public or private, has given you pain, I beg you to blot it from your memory, and to write your forgiveness in its place. Moreover, if I should die, leaving you alive, I ask you to love my children for their father's sake, who has taught them to reverence you and to regard you as a man of men."

When He First Met Moulton.

I first met Moulton at Page's while sitting for a portrait for Tilton. I found him an acute man, of a good critical turn of mind, fond of art, a connoisseur rather than an artist, and passionately fond apparently of literature, able to quote a great deal, a worshiper of James Russell Lowell and Shakspeare's sonnets. I formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Moulton in church.

Mr. Beecher did not remember that he knew Mrs. Morse before Tilton's marriage. He only knew Miss Richards as belonging to a set of girls who went to school with his daughter. The marriage of Tilton he remembered as he did.

A Beautiful Picture.

He could not say how soon after that he was brought into their home. They then lived in Oxford street. After that he visited them frequently, having been gently and kindly urged by Mr. Tilton. In 1860 he began to be very much with Mr. Tilton in consequence of their joint editorial labors. Tilton spoke simply and admiringly of his wife, and he thought what a blessed provision it was that every man should think he had got the one woman of all the world. Tilton told him "there was

One Little Woman

down at my house who loves you more than you are aware of."

Beecher thought it must have been subsequent to 1860 that he became intimately acquainted with Mrs. Tilton. On his return from Europe he presented her with a Brazilian topaz. He remembered the circumstance from the fact that she thought they were some pills from her husband. While they were living at Mrs. Bowen's, and before they moved into Livingston street, he visited them a good deal. After "Norwood" was written, Mrs. Tilton praised it very highly. In consequence of what she said he presented her with a picture of

"Trailing Arbutus."

He discovered it in Boston. Mr. Beecher presented, he supposed, presents to thirty or forty persons after his return from Europe, friends of the family and children whom he knew. It was his habit in those days, when he did call upon the Tiltons, to do so in the forenoon on the way to or from the postoffice. He had no habits of making calls in the evening. Half of the time did not see Tilton when he called at the house. Early in 1870

He Took Mrs. Tilton Out to Ride.

He bought a pair of fine grays, and it not being time to take them up to his farm, he called at Tilton's house one fine morning with a buggy and drove Mrs. Tilton all over the Park. Another time he called when Mrs. Tilton declined to go. Tilton urged her, saying "why, go, go, get your things," and she did so. In August of 1870, while at Peekskill, he received

A Little Note from Mrs. Tilton.

At her request I went to see her. She was sick. He came to town mainly to see her. He found her lying in the receiving room in tears, pale and despondent. She made a statement that she was very much depressed in spirits. She seemed to be like one who wanted to talk and could not. She conferred with him, and he prayed with her and she left him. The last way he could. The next day he called again, but she did not see him, sending down a note that "in the future all would be right." During that summer and prior to December, 1870, he did not have any further meetings with Mrs. Tilton. At or about the middle of December, 1870, he saw Mrs. Tilton in consequence of a request from her mother. The messenger was Bessie Turner. Mrs. Tilton was in bed. He could not say what Bessie Turner said was the first intimation Beecher had of the

Separation of Mrs. Tilton from Her Home.

He went to Mrs. Morse and found that lady and Mrs. Tilton together. The conversation was very little with Mrs. Tilton. It was almost entirely on the part of Mrs. Morse in Mrs. Tilton's presence. It consisted in a general representation to me of the great unhappiness of Mr. Tilton's family, of his treatment of his wife, which he had borne with the smoothest thought, with angelic patience, until it was no longer tolerable, and at last she had been driven to the point of leaving him, and that they wished counsel of me as respects the propriety of such an act as that. I made comparatively few remarks. The interview was not long. I said "This is a case in which I feel that a man can't give the best counsel. It is a case, it seems to me, where

A Woman is Needed,

and if you will allow me, I shall be glad to bring my wife and let her hear, for I think much of her judgment about such things." They both seemed quite excited pleasurably. Mrs. Morse said: "Will she come? I will bless her if she will come as long as I live." I said "Surely she will come if I wish her," and that constitutes—about that the first interview. My wife and I called next day.

Mrs. Tilton Conceals Her Trouble.

I have a recollection of only one single thing that I said to Mrs. Tilton when alone. "How is it," I said, "that I have been so long with you, and you never alluded before to me about the distress in your household?" and she said that she sought to conceal it from others that the difficulty would pass away, and then I talked to her in respect to household relations. I recollect giving her some counsel as to bearing and continuing patient. "Let patience have her perfect work," and I joined with her in prayer, and most of the time that I was with her I was praying with her. My wife came down stairs, and after some few general remarks I said, in behalf of myself and wife, that we should think this over, and in a very short time give them some final word, that probably we would see them again. The next day, after consultation with my wife, she was to go down again, and she went down. She told me that she was going down. I could not allude to the subject without betraying it. I went to my table and wrote a little scrap, saying "I incline to think that your view is right, and that a separation and settlement of support [underscored] will be the wisest."

Adjourned.

THE MINERS WAR.

The Riot at Hazleton.

HAZLETON, PA., April 1.—The excitement at Upper Lehigh yesterday during the raid of miners was intense, and there was a perfect reign of terror. It seems they divided their forces before entering the town, some coming in at the east and others at the west end. Shots were fired indiscriminately. Many of the rioters were intoxicated and went through the hotel, endeavoring to force the landlord and boarders to join them. Some of the inmates took refuge in the cellar, while others escaped through back doors. The company's store was attacked and shots were fired into the building, but the Superintendent and clerks escaped. Persons residing along the highway were stopped and fired upon when they refused to join the rioters.

Riots are reported at Ashland, with the loss of several lives. All is quiet here this morning.

POTTSVILLE, April 1.—Advices from various points in the mining regions state that the excitement is increasing, and scenes of violence feared. The Sheriff of Schuylkill county issued a proclamation, calling upon all evil-disposed persons to desist from interfering with the labor or property of other persons, and enjoining the civil authorities to arrest all parties threatening violence of any kind.

OHIO ITEMS.

A GENUINE white swan was shot in the Sandusky river near Ft. Seneca, last Thursday.

ATHENS paid $600 for a bell, before finding out that there was not a cupola in town big enough to hold it.

THE total number of clearances last season at the port of Fremont was 80. This includes 34 steamers, 27 schooners, 1 scow and 6 barges.

THE annual re-union of the Seventy-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was to have been held at Fremont, April 6th, 1875, has been postponed until the 17th of June, 1875.

THE Grangers of Granville, Licking county, Ohio, recently refused to sell their beef cattle to the regular shippers, and appointed one of their own members to car th stock and take it to Pittsburgh.

THE wickedest place in Ohio is Findlay. It has now on hand two or three suits for seduction, in which damages are claimed in sums of $10,000 to $15,000; one suit for adultery with damages laid at $50,000; and a bigamy case, in which a woman has been living with two husbands.

Porker in a Printing Office.

The Cincinnatians have had another wild animal scene, this time, however, on a smaller scale than a few days since. Wednesday morning, a lively and muscular hog, unobserved by the printers, broke away from a drove in the "bottom," and ran up Race street, followed by a troop of howling men and boys. Reaching Fourth street, the crazy brute dashed through the open door into the *Commercial* counting room and thence into one of the editorial rooms, causing, of course, a degree of surprise and consternation among the clerks and other persons there in that portion of the building. From the editorial room the hog attempted to reach Race street again by jumping through a window, smashing the glass and lacerating its rooting apparatus, but not succeeding in getting away. The plaintive cries of the animal, mingled with the rush and shout of its pursuers, and the novelty of the business in general, attracted a crowd of spectators on short notice. The unhappy porker was at length lassoed and dragged out, wailing bitterly.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Statement.

Reduction During March, $3,681,210.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1875.

The Public Debt.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending March 31:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,149,135,900
Five per cent. bonds	374,202,750
Total coin bonds	$1,723,338,650
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	7,973,650
Legal tenders	379,298,882
Certificates of deposit	43,945,000
Fractional currency	44,434,209
Coin certificates	24,191,900
Total without interest	$ 490,878,991
Total debt	$2,236,910,292
Total interest	$ 29,048,419

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	$ 84,105,820
Currency	5,182,412
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	43,045,500
Total in Treasury	$ 132,332,933
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,133,634,778
Decrease of debt in March	3,681,210

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	999,352
Interest paid by United States	36,302
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c.	5,943,748
Balance of interest paid by United States	20,320,354

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Financial Crisis Imminent in Germany.

The Charges Against Ex-Captain General Jovellar.

SPAIN.

Carlists in Santander.

PARIS, April 1.—The Carlists have entered the province of Santander, and will be followed by Don Carlos and the bulk of his army. It is supposed they are trying to penetrate to Castile.

Concha's Charges Against Jovellar

LONDON, April 1.—A Madrid dispatch says that among the specifications in Concha's charges against Jovellar is one that when Concha was Captain General of Cuba he had occasion to send General Riquelme home for insubordination. When the latter returned to Spain, Jovellar, who had become Minister of War, approved his conduct, and subsequently promoted him. The Government finds it difficult to defend Jovellar from these accusations. An old Spanish law prohibits the appointment of an ex-Governor of a colony to any public post until a formal inquiry has been had into his past administration. It is understood that in Gen. Jovellar's case no such inquiry has taken place since his return from Cuba, and this circumstance may be used as a pretext for requiring his withdrawal from the Ministry.

GERMANY.

A Financial Crisis Imminent.

LONDON, April 1.—A special dispatch from Berlin says a financial crisis is feared. There have been twenty-eight failures and two persons have committed suicide in consequence of financial reverses.

The War Against Catholics.

LONDON, April 2—5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that it is anticipated that the old laws forbidding intercourse between the Pope and Catholic clergy in Prussia, except through the Government, will be re-enacted, and that measures will be introduced wholly suspending Papal authority in Prussia until the Pope abandons his pretension to cancel laws of the kingdom.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Public Debt of Uruguay.

RIO JANEIRO, April 1.—A dispatch from Montevideo announces that the Uruguayan Chambers has passed a decree suspending the payment of interest on the public debt, and providing for the redemption of the debt by the issue of new paper at a forced price. It is added that foreign representatives have protested against the decree, and the situation is critical.

COVINGTON, KY.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Rob a Bank.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—A daring but unsuccessful attempt to burglarize the safe of the First National Bank of Covington, Ky., last night, was discovered this morning. From the appearance of the building the burglars had been laboring some nights to accomplish their purpose, and had spared no efforts or expense to ensure success. The work was began by raising the floor over the bank vault, cutting through various sthicknesses of cement, brick and iron until they reached the interior of the vault, and endeavored to open the safe therein oy blowing the lock full of powder and firing it. The discharge only blew off a portion of the door and wedged the remainder so closely that skilled workmen did not succeed in opening it till a late hour this afternoon. The contents of the safe were found intact, except a few dollars in currency, which had been consumed by the powder. The burglars left a complete set of tools behind them, valued at several hundred dollars, and carried away nothing.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 1, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.123	56	74	Calm.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.976	75	40	S.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.035	56	74	N. W.	Cloudy.

Mean Barometer, 30.042
Mean Thermometer, 60.7
Highest Thermometer, 75.
Lowest Thermometer, 54.

SERGT. KABERNAGLE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1875

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, generally cloudy and cooler weather, with local rains, southwest to northwest winds, and slight changes in barometer. The lower Missouri and the upper Ohio rivers will continue to rise.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER

The Ice Gorge Moving.

LEWISBURG, PA., April 1.—The floods caused by the ice gorge have driven people from their houses along the river banks, and great excitement prevails.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., April 1.—The ice above this place has broken up, and is passing down on an eleven feet flood. A considerable quantity of logs, estimated at 10,000 feet per hour, have been going down since six o'clock this morning. They are supposed to have come out of Pine creek.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Reports from Wilksbarre and other points in Pennsylvania where disaster from the ice gorges was apprehended, are to the effect that the ice is passing out without damage. At Easton, it is feared, however, that wharves and property will suffer somewhat from the overflow before the river is cleared.

CANADA.

A Flood at Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT., April 1.—The eastern and western parts of this city are completely flooded. The postoffice and railway station are inaccessible. The railway track is washed away in several places north and south, and trains cannot come within half a mile of the station. Boucher's mill dam and several bridges have been carried away. The damage to property is very great. The sudden rise of water is attributed to the overflowing of the Pretty river.

HARRISBURG.

Proclamation by the Governor—The Riotous Miners Ordered to Disperse.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 1.—Governor Hartranft will to-morrow issue a proclamation ordering the riotous miners to disperse. The rigorous policy pursued in the case of the Susquehanna rioters will be repeated if the exigency of the present occasion demands it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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With the opening of an other season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMENS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MENS', BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

Congress Gaiters, Alexis, Oxford and Jersey Ties and Fine Calf Boots.
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Also, a large stock of CITY MADE GOODS Goat, Morocco and Lasting.
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GIVE US A CALL.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The President has appointed John D. Wilson Postmaster at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

—The Overlook Mountain House, in the Catskill's, a famous summer resort, was burned on Thursday. Loss $90,000.

—A dispatch from Pekin, Ills., says the extensive O. K. Flouring Mills of that city were burned on Thursday morning. Loss $35,000.

—A dispatch from Eureka, Nev., reports a heavy shock of earthquake on Thursday evening. Some damage to buildings was done, but no one was injured.

—In the trial at Salt Lake City of Geo. Reynolds, on a charge of polygamy, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. It is expected that the trial of Geo. Q. Cannon, for polygamy, will commence to-day.

—At a meeting of the New York Chamber Commerce on Thursday, resolutions approving the action of Governor Tilden in his exposure of

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL has gone to Connecticut to take part in the election canvass.

THE reduction of the public debt during the past month, was $3,681,000,—a very gratifying result, indeed.

THE military authorities apprehend great trouble from the Sioux during the Spring. Some of the whites in the Black Hills region, it is feared, will lose their scalps.

THE Senators, who have gone on the excursion party, are to inquire into the raiding business. In the meantime, General Sherman will order some soldiers to the place of difficulty, and try the effect of forcible measures.

THE argument in behalf of granting a new trial for Murray and Meyers, the Wahl murderers, was heard yesterday, and the motion overruled. The prisoners were then remanded for sentence. We do not object to any proper measures their counsel may take to save the lives of their clients,—but the proceedings looking to the closing up of the cases should go promptly forward, and if they are to be executed no unnecessary delay should occur.

IT IS really so said, as viewed by Democratic Journals, that Fitz John Porter should not be allowed a new trial. General Pope, the commander whose orders he disobeyed, was a Republican, and those killed because of the disobedience were only common soldiers, who belonged to the Union army. The advantages of his disobedience accrued to the Southerners, and therefore, there is much sensitiveness felt for the poor fellow. He wants to be acquitted, that he may be made a Major General.

THE *Post* avers that our State Treasury is bankrupt. This is not true. There is enough money in the Treasury to meet all the expenses of the State, but the Democratic House refused to have the money so used. Hence a million more than is necessary goes into the Sinking Fund, while the General Revenue fund is cut short. This is the benefit of having a Democratic House. Query: If by giving the Democracy one-half the Legislature, they cause one-half of the Treasury to defalcate, what would the result be if they were given full control in the State?

IT IS gratifying to know that another band of counterfeiters has been broken up in Virginia. These gentry seem to spring into existence like mushrooms, and are only weeded out in one direction to be heard from in another. We believe, however, that all that is necessary is the right kind of Government officials to run them entirely out. The late H. B. Swoope was one of the most dreaded officials, so far as counterfeiters were concerned, the Government ever had. He seemed possessed of the scent and persistency of a bloodhound, and once on the track of a counterfeiter, never gave up till the victim was safe behind the bars of the jail.

CAPTAIN BOYNTON has been astonishing the English by exhibiting an aquatic dress by means of which he can absolutely defy the dangers of the watery element. On his way across then he was lowered into the water when fifteen miles from land, and made his way safely to the shore. He has since exhibited his apparatus in the Thames, walking, lying down, smoking, dashing into the swiftest part of the current, and doing other apparently impossible things. He now proposes to cross the English channel soon; and if this exhibition prove successful, we cannot see why it should not be accepted as absolutely demonstrating the safety and utility of the new invention.

DISRAELI, now that he is Premier of England, is pursuing identically the policy that he did when in office before, out-liberalizing the Liberals. He has favored thus far sweeping sanitary measures, which were of Liberal origin, woman suffrage, and a bill increasing the rights of tenants, —the two last verging on the Radical. His own party is restive under this policy, while his opponents are confused, and do not know just what to do. Gladstone, to some extent, adopted the plan of drawing his enemy's fire, but was not nearly so skilful as is Disraeli, at this form of tactics. Now, with Gladstone practically out of the way, the Liberals do not know what to do, and so really follow in the wake of the Conservatives, and increase their majorities. Disraeli is evidently a fine tactician,—beclouding his adversaries, and yet holding his own party up to measures that are really distasteful. He bids fair to retain a long lease on power, and may be the last on the list of able statesmen who have conducted the affairs of England during the present century.

HENRY WARD BEECHER took the stand yesterday, and is probably the last witness on the side of the defense. His evidence will go far toward controlling the result, yet it will probably be continued several weeks. The direct examination will probably be lengthy, and the cross-examination will, of course be of the most determined and sifting character. It is thought the trial will continue for a month yet. As the case now stands, it is very evident that Beecher's side has been conducted with remarkable legal skill, and that in point of ability his counsel are ahead of those for the prosecution. The evidence for the prosecution has been very badly broken already. That of Mrs. Moulton, confessedly the strongest on the part of the prosecution, has been offset by a number of *alibis;* and as she swore as confidently to dates as she did to facts, it is evident that the force of her testimony has been seriously impaired. Add to this that direct evidence of blackmailing purposes has been furnished, as against Tilton, and we can readily see that with the testimony of Beecher superadded to what has already been furnished, a very strong defense will be made. Still we will see what we shall see.

FIRST OF APRIL came quietly and easily, with warm breezes and a hazy atmosphere, suggestive of Indian Summer, were it not Spring time. There were many movings, —an unusual number in this city. From early morning until late in the afternoon, the streets were thronged with vehicles laden with the "household gods" of many of our citizens. Thus the day went, amid many labors, perplexities and annoyances, all of which exercised the grace of patience, or inspired unusual irritability. Thus the morning finds very many in new homes, and anxious as to the quality and convenience of their new accommodations. In the main, we judge the tendency has been to search after new homes of cheaper quality, and adapted to circumstances which have changed in the course of the year. Let us hope that the happy readiness to adapt themselves to circumstances, said to be characteristic of the French, may be experienced by our moving friends, and that their new homes will seem bright and joyful, even if of moderate size and appearance. Happiness does not depend on the surroundings, entirely, but on the spirit with which we meet our duties. A French philosopher once declared that the condition of the liver had more to do with happiness than did our surroundings. So there is happiness in health, whether our homes be costly or cheap.

IT IS frequently difficult to clearly state the causes which operate to produce difficulties between employers and workmen. Those in the Anthracite region is stated on both sides as follows: On the part of the Company, that they gave their employes, who were disposed to join the Miners' Union the choice between a dissolution of that relation and of summary discharge. They chose the latter. The organ of the Union, puts it in this fashion: "For the terrible crime of trying to make a little money go a long way, so as to avoid having to ask a more liberal compensation from their employers, Mr. Gowan despatches to Mr. Wooten, and Mr. Wooten to the lesser officers of these corporations, that the officials of the M. & W. B. A. must be discharged. We have no fitting words with which to characterize the heinousness of this outrage, nor can we conceive what is the ultimate purpose which prompted it. The men discharged have done nothing to justify their being discharged. They are all old men who have been long in the service of the Company, and have never, as their immediate superiors will testify, done anything to forfeit the confidence and esteem of an honest employer." The truth seems to be that there was no money involved, in the sense that increased wages would result from joining the Union. The exact point of difference, generally observed, as between Unions and employers, is not the amount of money to be paid, but that of interference in their business affairs. The Unions assume to regulate many other phases of business beside wages, and hence the objection to them. The disorders now rampant in the Anthracite region will not serve to popularize the Unions.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The State Convention of the Republican party will meet near the close of May, in the city of Lancaster, to make the State nominations of the party. That for Governor will undoubtedly be accorded to our present Chief Magistrate, no opposition being developed against him. In the list of candidates for State Treasurer are Senator Anderson, of this county, Henry Rawle, of Erie, George Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, Hon. R. R. Strang, of Tioga, and Mr. Ketchum, of Luzerne. Peter Widener, of Philadelphia, has been, and is, in training for the nomination, but if regard is had for the success of the ticket, he will not be selected. Yet there are straws that show that he is earnestly and strongly pressing for the nomination. He had a plan arranged for securing the apparent moral support of the Governor for the arrangement by having him as a guest, at an evening entertainment, the invited guests to which were politicians. The Governor, however, was conveniently sick at the time, and could not go. The event, however, was a straw that showed very clearly that Mr. Widener was seeking for strength in behalf of the nomination. He has been so largely mixed in the politics of Philadelphia, and has so many assailable points in his record that it will be very unwise to put him in nomination.

Mr. Ketchum, of Luzerne, was elected to Congress last Fall, in a Democratic district, and we do not think it will be deemed advisable for him to give up that position, as it would involve the probability of electing a Democrat in his place. He is very popular in Luzerne, and is highly respected and very popular throughout the State. Were the situation different, he would probably be the strongest candidate available, but we do not imagine that either he or his friends would regard it as desirable to abandon a victory already gained for an uncertain achievement. Mr. Coleman has been reported to us as not actually in the contest, but friendly to Mr. Rawle, of Erie. If this be true, the latter gentleman has very decided strength, as in addition to the influence he can command in Mercer and Erie, some of the strongest points in the country portion of the State are in his favor. Were it not that Mr. Anderson is a candidate from this county, we have information that Mr. Rawle could command a number of our county delegates. We are not able, at this moment, to say what strength Mr. Anderson can command, although the political element in this county is strongly in his favor. His canvass, thus far, has been quiet, and we are unable to state the result.

Senator Strang, of Tioga, has many elements of strength, in that he has a State reputation. Yet during his Senatorial career, he has very naturally, and almost necessarily made a record that is, at points, assailable. Thus, during the past session of the Legislature, his attitude on Local Option was unpalatable to both the Temperance and Liquor elements. He is a gentleman, however, of large experience in public affairs, of dignified deportment and unchallenged ability. We state these points, not as seeking to influence the nomination, but to show the diversity of opinion prevailing on the subject. For broad, well recognized, general popularity, Mr. Ketchum probably ranks first; but his friends have him in training for the Governorship, at some future time; and as he already holds the certificate, as Congressman-elect for his District, we cannot persuade ourselves that he is a candidate in reality. Of the rest, the situation is about as we give it. The names of Henry M. Long, of Allegheny, and Charles S. Wolfe, of Union county, have also received favorable mention in connection with the nomination for the State Treasurership.

The Democratic Convention meets in September, a time that does not at all suit many in the party, owing to the lateness of the time and the short period allowed for organization and the canvass. Senator Dill, of Union, is regarded as the coming man for the Gubernatorial nomination, although a long list of candidates is given—among others, James P. Barr, of the *Post*. But little interest is manifested in the selection to be made by the Democrats, on the part of Republicans, the belief being that it will prove an empty honor, and that Governor Hartranft will be elected with the greatest possible ease. For State Treasurer, no really strong candidates have been mentioned. Frank Hutchinson seems to be regarded as a perennial candidate, while Daniel Barr will surely contest with him for the coveted, but empty, honor. Wareham, of Mifflin, and Dougherty, of Harrisburg, are among those mentioned. It is singular, really, that for the position there is some chance of reaching, the weakest element in the party is offered, while for that there is no chance of reaching a fair class of men is offered. Politics aside, we believe that the men presented by the Republican party are entirely the best, in point of character, adaptation and popularity.

PERSONAL.

THEY call the widow Hay, of Philadelphia, a *grass* widow.

SANTA ANNA'S $700 saddle adorns a Washington pawnshop.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS denies the truth of the rumor that he is about to resign.

MR. HORACE MAYNARD, our newly-appointed Minister to Turkey, will sail for Europe with the family early in May.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING is the eighth Englishman who has been advanced to the rank of Cardinal since the Reformation.

THE vacancy in the office of President of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, has been filled by the election of Professor Thomas Chase.

SPILKINS attempted last night to inaugurate the plan of looking around the house for the softest bed. Mrs. Spilkins meekly followed him with a—broomskick.

AT the Easter election at Trinity Church, New York, Monday morning, among the vestrymen elected to serve during the ensuing year are Ex-Governor Dix, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Cyrus Curtin, John Jacob Astor, Cambridge Livingston and John J. Cisco.

THE rumor of the engagement between Napoleon IV. and the Princess Beatrice, daughter of Victoria, is utterly without foundation. One is a Catholic and the other a Protestant; besides, by such a marriage, the young Nap would lose all hope of ever occupying the French throne.

MR. CHILDERS, at Pontefract, England, on Wednesday night, gave an account of his last American tour. He spoke in terms of high eulogy of America. Referring to the United States, he said it was probably the most prosperous country in the world. He estimated that in fifty years it would contain 150,000,000 inhabitants, while the progress of England was necessarily limited. He forcibly presented reasons why England should seek the friendship of the United States.

SINCE the beginning of March the accounts received from Rome in relation to the Pope's health are anything but reassuring. Few men have been more frequently reported seriously ill than Pio Nono, though he has attained a proverbially advanced age in spite of these ominous rumors. But now, if we may believe the story, the doctors are really alarmed. The Pope is losing his corpulency in a manner which leads his medical attendants to apprehend a slow, but permanent, paralysis. His immediate attendants notice in him an unusual feebleness, a correspondingly marked dejection, and especially a reticence in speech which is entirely contrary to his habits. His appetite is nearly gone, and he finds all exercise distasteful. For some time past attempts have been made to divert Pio Nono's mind by inducing him to give audience to all kinds of deputations.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Irish associations of New York city have resolved on a public parade in Jersey City on Sunday, the 11th inst., as a tribute to the memory of John Mitchel.

BOYD and Parker, the two convicts who escaped from the Sheriff of Lucas county, Ohio, on Wednesday, have been recaptured, and they are now safe in the Penitentiary.

THE Marquette and Mackinaw bill passed the House of the Michigan Legislature by a large majority. It has already passed the Senate, and will receive a general approval.

D. ROSENBAUM, of Mount Union, Indiana, was robbed of $3,500 on a sleeping car *en route* from Pittsburgh to New York. His empty pocketbook was found on the floor of the car.

THE Arkansas Hot Springs property, 640 acres, the title to which was decided by the Court of Claims to be in the United States Government, is estimated by some parties to be worth one million dollars, while others double this sum. The present occupant cleared seventy thousand dollars last year, and with improvements to the vicinity of the springs the income would be largely increased.

THE stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad Company, of Maryland, have authorized the Board of Directors to issue 1,000 bonds of $1,000 each, secured by the $10,000,000 consolidated general mortgage to the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, executed in 1874. The proceeds of the bonds are to be applied, it is said, for an increase of the terminal facilities of the road at Canton.

THE GEORGIA CYCLONES.

The Details of the Recent Terrible Storm—Three Hundred Persons Killed and Fifteen Hundred Wounded.

[Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal]

AUGUSTA, GA., March 24.—The recent cyclone which passed over this region was the most awful ever heard of in the United States. It crossed the Chattahoochee river from Lee county, Alabama, and entered Harris county, Georgia. From thence it passed through the counties of Talbot, Upson, Monroe, Jones, Baldwin, Hancock, Warren, McDuffie and Columbia. It crossed the Savannah river 15 miles above Augusta, entered Edgefield county, South Carolina, passed through Barnwell, Lexington, Richland, Sumter, Marion, and Horry counties of that State, and finally ran into the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of North Carolina.

A second cyclone, precisely at the same time, seemed to have formed this side of Milledgeville, crossed the Ogeechee River fifteen miles below the village of Mayfield, in Hancock county, and, passing through Glascock and the lower edge of Richmond, crossed the Savannah twelve miles below Augusta, into Beech Island, S. C., and from thence ran due east into the Atlantic.

As I was along the northern one of these cyclones, I will more particularly describe it. Its width was generally about 300 yards, and its length was variable in size, shape, color and devastation. The cloud was, in color, inky black, half a mile high, half a mile wide, was cylindrical in shape, and traveled very much like a revolving barrel coming end foremost. It was illuminated with phosphorescent light, and momentarily would glitter as if one million matches had been ignited by it. It was accompanied by a continuous, roaring sound, as of 500 cannon in the decisive moments of a pitched battle. The bravest men ever born could neither have felt, seen, nor heard with calmness. There was a force and a power, a sublimity and grandeur about it unnatural, awful, wholly its own. But a thousand incidents are related showing that the hand of Providence was in it—that it was governed by laws as regular and immutable as is the sun. It traveled from west to a little north of due east, going as straight as a crow flies, and no man ball would fly. It passed over the entire State of Georgia in exactly three hours, traveling at the rate of fifty-three miles per hour. The whole number of killed in Georgia will not fall below 300, and the wounded reach 1,500.

Through Carolina the devastation and death were equally as great. The Southern cyclone crossed the Savannah at Fury's Ferry, sunk the boat, stroke the plantation of Mr. Foreman, tore it to pieces, and killed and wounded a great many on it. From thence forward to the ocean the accounts are as terrible and as appalling.

On the 4th of April, 1804, now lacking but a few days of seventy-one years, a great storm like this came up from the direction of Dooly county, and passed through Hancock, Warren and Richmond, crossing the Savannah 15 miles above Augusta. There are a few people now living who remember it, and plenty who have been told by their parents of it. It was described in the Augusta *Chronicle*. All accounts agreed that it was illuminated by the same strange light as the one on Saturday. No one was killed by it.

TRAMPS AND BEGGARS.

The Recent Murder in Boston.

The remarkable murder case which is setting Boston and vicinity in a ferment, scarcely receives as much attention as it deserves. The facts have been well published. It is known that a beautiful and accomplished woman, Mrs. Margaret Bingham, was murdered at her own house in daytime, and when other persons were near at hand; but the circumstances of the crime, and the chase and capture of the criminal, are not matters of common notoriety. The murderer was a tramp or beggar; his motive was plunder. He wanted money to satisfy his appetite for drink; he obtained it by killing Mrs. Bingham in her own house and seizing the small articles of jewelry which she had about her person. He made directly for a drinking saloon, and openly offered his booty for sale. The police were early on the track of the criminal, and the arrest on the third day after the murder. He was identified positively by the saloon-keeper to whom he had offered the jewelry for sale, and on his person was found a penknife belonging to Mrs. Bingham. He waived a preliminary examination, and has been committed for trial. One obvious moral to be deducted from this sad and shocking case relates to the duty of the police. There should manifestly be some system of supervision over the numerous class of mendicants who go from house to house in large cities. They are at the best a nuisance, and at the worst a positive menace to the safety of the community. As long as the only questions involved were those of property, it was easy to pardon a policy of non-interference; now that life has been lost, we may expect and demand extremer measures.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE TILTON FAMILY.

They Were Erratic in Their Character.

The great scandal suit brings up the recollections of many incidents connected with the parties to the suit. In our papers on "Old Times in Old Monmouth" we recently gave a chapter on the history of the Tilton family, which settled at a very early period in this county. They were erratic in their character, and got themselves and their neighbors into hot water. Theodore no doubt inherited from old "Governor" Tilton the propensity he exhibits for meddling with his neighbors and stirring them up to strife. During the Millerite excitement, thirty years ago, one of the Tilton family in this county became a convert to the cremation theory, and on the day fixed for the final conflagration, he watched all day and night for the sound of the angel's trumpet that was to be the signal for the commencement of the pyrotechnic exhibition. He was very much disappointed at the failure—so much so that he determined to undertake the matter himself; so he started a fire in the woods in his neighborhood, which burned over one hundred acres of timber before it could be stopped. It is related of another member of the family, who flourished in this neighborhood about twenty years ago, that, failing into financial difficulties, he called in a principal creditor, and, pointing out to him his stock of flour and feed in bags piled up at one end of the store, proposed to turn it all over to him in settlement of his claim. The proposition was accepted and the creditor came into possession of the stock, when, upon examination, the bags were found to be all filled with sawdust.—*Monmouth (N. J.) Democrat.*

GENERAL SPINNER.

The Pecuniary Position of the Retiring Treasurer.

[From the Utica Herald, March 30.]

Last summer, in view of his great services to the country and the utterly inadequate reward which he had received, this journal suggested that a sum be subscribed to raise him to full competence. He declined the proffered compliment in a letter now first published, which illustrates his character, and shows the spirit in which he leaves his position:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, June 11, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. ROBERTS: My attention has been kindly called by our friend Merriam to an editorial article in the Utica *Morning Herald* of the 10th instant that is exceedingly kind towards me personally. Now, while I am really overwhelmed with grateful feelings to the good heart that conceived and the lead and hand that indited it, yet I must, from convictions of duty and from what I believe to be right and proper, most respectfully decline the contemplated pecuniary aid as proposed. The conviction in my own mind that I have conscientiously done my duty, though not my whole duty to my fellow-countrymen, individually and collectively, and the knowledge, evinced by proof like your editorial testimony, is recompense enough to satisfy for all the cares, anxieties, privations and sacrifices that have been voluntarily and cheerfully made during the long years of our struggle for national existence, and ever since that time. I have but three children to provide for. Having always believed that $10,000 left to a child is as well, if not better, than a much larger sum, I have therefore never desired to be rich, or to leave to each of my heirs more than that amount of money. Unless again overtaken by misfortune, through the misconduct of others, I am now able to do that. This, with an honest reputation, will be a legacy that should satisfy my children; and the knowledge that my services are appreciated by such good and true men as you, whose good opinion I covet, above all material goods, fully satisfies me. Sincerely thanking you, or through you, him, who has evinced such great kindness towards me, with heartfelt gratitude, I remain, as ever, your old friend,

F. E. SPINNER.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; J. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Bradley, C. C. Bellsmam, A. M. Bell, Wm. Kidd, A. Wilmarth, J. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DIVIDENDS.

FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1875.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last three months, payable in demand, free of tax.
apl:2 S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.

MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, April 13th, 1875, at 11 o'clock P. M., to hear the Report of the Board, elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and act upon such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the Board of Managers,
WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.
March 12, 1875. mh-o18

ELECTIONS.

ANCHOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 135 Fifth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 30, 1875.
ELECTION—AN ELECTION FOR directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 135 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, April 13, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
ap1:yp21 JAS. H. SCOTT, Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, Pa., March 25, 1875.
AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIrectors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, 172 Federal street, on TUESDAY, April 6th, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.
mh26:td8 JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1875.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Third National Bank of Allegheny, in the City of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all requirements of law, and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 30, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Jno. Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Third National Bank of Allegheny, in the City of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto my hand and seal of office, this 18th day of March, 1875.
(Signed) JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of Currency.
mar20:006

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING, 1875.
NEW GOODS.
SILKS
A Superb Assortment of
BLACK SILKS
Cashmere Finish, has just been opened for the Spring Trade, and are offered under our guarantee as to quality, durability and wear.
Fancy and Colored Silks.
Plaid, Check and Striped Silks
In great variety.
DRESS GOODS.
In Dress Goods there are this season many genuine novelties. Among the most striking will be found Plaid Debege, Wool Plaids and Camel's Hair Goods, many grades and styles that will become decidedly popular.
American Chintzes in beautiful patterns, figures and colors, at 12½c.
French and American Cambries in handsome designs, Colored Lawns, Prints in new patterns, figures and colors.
Lace Curtains in new and handsome patterns.
Muslins, Cassimeres, &c., in as good value as can be found in the city.
We Invite an Examination.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Market Street.

NEW LOCATION.
Casey & Fogarty,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street, Now Occupy the
WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE,
HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,
No. 339 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
With complete stock of different manufacturers and all ages of
PURE RYE WHISKY,
TOGETHER WITH
Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.
Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.
GIVE US A CALL.
The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
mh31:p15

OPENING
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 3d,
OF
PATTERN BONNETS & HATS.
C. REGGS,
93 East Ohio street, Allegheny.
mh31:p19

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
NEW GOODS
FOR OUR APRIL SALES.
DRESS GOODS,
Ladies' Made-up Suits,
Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Latest Styles—Lowest Prices in
Plain Colored Dress Goods of every description.
New Invisible Plaid Suitings.
Spring Colors in Delaines and Poplins.
New Bright Colored Plaids.
Silk Poplins at about half their value.
Remarkable Bargains in the Best
BLACK SILKS
Extra Good Black Dress Silks from $1 to $2 per yard, unsurpassed in the United States.
Colored Dress Silks, all desirable shades.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Black Mohair Alpacas,
At 25c, 31c, 37½c, 44c, 50c, 62½c and 75c. Buying these Alpacas in large quantities, we offer inducements to purchasers second to no house in this country. All qualities from lowest to finest, at the same Uniform Lowest Prices.
Extra Quality Black Empress Cloth,
At 37½c and 50c. These two most decided bargains cannot be duplicated.
New Spring Dress Goods
From 10 to 25c per yard, embracing all the Popular Bargains of the Day.
Ladies' Made-Up Suits—Large and attractive assortment of all the latest styles and most desirable materials, made up in the very best manner, and offered at our usual lowest prices.
New Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Spring Shawls, all kinds, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES, &c.
Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phoenix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
Patterson's Block, 349 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Caldwell & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.
GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
No. 11 Wood street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh31:p15
JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.
JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE
WHOLSALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
2 Tons Timothy Hay;
Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.
SUNDRIES.
100 bbls Fresh Cleveland Lime, just received;
249 bbls fresh Eastern Lime, just received;
100 bbls Calcined Plaster;
200 bbls Louisville Cement;
200 bbls No. 1 Fiber Spar;
50 casks Soda Ash;
10 bbls Manganese;
10 kegs Arsenic. For sale by
A. G. CANFIELD,
116 Water street and 152 First avenue.
March 1, 1875.
SUNDRIES.
1 car prime Timothy Hay;
2 cars prime "Upland" Prairie Hay;
1 car Ground Corn and Oats;
3 cars Oats in store;
3 cars Ear Corn to arrive;
5 cars shelled Corn;
2,000 Heavy Inside Rags.
For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
Office, 349 Liberty street, up stairs.
March 30, 1875.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
ALL THE CHOICE STYLES
OF
Spring Goods!
FOR GENTS' WEAR,
ARE FOUND AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.
Brushes and Notions

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Brush and Notion House
REMOVED TO
176 AND 178 WOOD STREET.
Merchants and Dealers Please Call.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
NEW GOODS
FOR OUR APRIL SALES.
FAMILIES
Moving, Cleaning House, &c.,
Can be fully supplied with everything they may require in
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Quilts, Comforts, Blankets, &c.
Mattresses, Pillows, &c.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
Lace Curtains, Cornices, &c.
Window Blinds, Fixtures, &c.
Useful Housekeeping Articles, great variety.
Our stock of the above goods is now full and complete—all at the lowest possible prices.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins—all qualities and widths.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Linens.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
White and Colored Bed Quilts, all kinds.
White and Colored Table Linens, extra bargains.
Linen Towellings, Towels and Napkins.
We still continue to sell some of
BEST CALICOS,
Light and dark, at 6½c.
BEST MAKES OF CALICOS,
Good styles, at 7½c, by the piece, to families and dealers.
New spring styles in
Calicos, Chintzes & Percales
Opened every morning.
Most Decided Bargains in
Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.
New Goods, Opening Every Day at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., R. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale, W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs, Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays, James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin.
PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
M. Voegtly, C. C. Boyle,
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Louis J. Aaron,
C. YEAGER; L. WALTER,
President. Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, THOS. D. KELLER,
Treasurer. Secretary.
WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
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Charles J. Clarke, John H. Means,
Wm. S. Evans, D. Ihmsen,
Philip Reymer, John D. Jackson,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyer.
UNION INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, 116 SMITHFIELD STREET (2d Floor))
JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
A. G. CURRAGE, J. C. LAPPE, Vice Presidents
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Jr., Treasurer.
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DIRECTORS.
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Chas. A. Walton, William Halpin,
GEORGE OGDEN, General Agent.
Department of Western Pennsylvania
OF THE
MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000 00
SAML T. PAISLEY, Agent,
Office—No. 110 Fourth avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
PROFESSIONAL.
DANIEL WENKE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE:
NO. 1119 CARSON STREET,
SOUTH PITTSBURGH.
mh22-:68
J. T. IRWIN,
GENERAL FIRE INS. AGENT,
NO. 110 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED—Atlas, Hartford

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 26, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of banks, Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Habermann, A. Groetzinger, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

ROBINSON BROTHERS
NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,
BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 2, 1875.

At the banks yesterday, all was reported quiet, except current business, which was rather more active than usual owing to first of April transactions. The first day of the spring financial quarter is usually devoted to such business transactions as involve the transfer of lands, leases, payments for property, and the like, and very generally these take the form of checks and do not appear in the banks for two or three days. Yesterday, attention seemed to be given to moving rather than business affairs, and hence we will probably have the opportunity, a day or two hence, to record the transactions that may be given as the outgrowth of the quarterly settling day.

One item of advice is, however, pertinent at this time. Let all accounts be promptly settled, as the transfer of even small amounts, through many hands, adjust what in the aggregate are large amounts of indebtedness. If the bills sent are small there is a very special reason why they should be promptly settled, as it saves time and trouble.

—The Government obligations to be paid in gold between March 1 and July 1 may be set down as follows:

Overdue interest on March 1 ...	$ 4,946,817
March interest.....	4,864,157
May interest.....	14,242,922
July interest.....	25,035,936
Called bonds for sinking fund....	30,000,000
Diplomatic and navy service.....	2,000,000
Total.....	$81,089,832

How much has been paid on the called bonds and March interest is not known. But at any rate it has been the custom of the Treasury to count the redeemed bonds as part of the coin balance until such time as they were deducted in one large amount from the outstanding debt, and it is not improbable that some of the $53,400,000 of "coin" owned by the Treasury is redeemed bonds counted as "coin." At all events, the large coin obligations of the Treasury for the next three months make it quite certain that by the close of July the Treasury balance of coin will be smaller than the average of the past four or five years. The most important question, however, is as to whether much of this gold will go out of the country or not, and it is on this rather than on the amount of coin in the Treasury that the price of gold will depend. It is understood that about $24,000,000 of the $30,000,000 to be paid for called bonds will be due to foreign holders of the bonds, but whether it will actually go abroad or be invested in other bonds here is difficult to guess.

—The construction which Jay Gould is said to put on the refusal of Congress to continue the Pacific Mail subsidy is a rather startling one, and excites a good deal of attention. Gould takes the ground that the United States Government by withdrawing the subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has cancelled the contract, by virtue of which the Government has a right, in case of necessity, to take the company's steamers and hurry them into war vessels. It is further hinted that on the strength of this construction, Gould & Co. propose to lease the steamers not in service upon the New York and San Francisco route, via the Isthmus, to a British company. While under this latter supposition has no fact to authorize it, there is at least the possibility that the United States might be obliged to pay such a British company a very large price for mail and other Government service between California and China and Japan.

—The sudden decline of 2 per cent. in the price of gold remains unexplained yet, except on the general theory that the clique have got discouraged. If their object was to make money tight in order to break down the prices of stocks they have signally failed, as it is very apparent that there is abundance of money that will be called out by an advance in rates for it, and not a chance for speculation by the rise of stocks. Now that the oscillation of the price of gold has begun, it will probably keep up, and there will be a good many *spz* as well as *downs* in its price, but the result of the speculative feeling aroused will be to start money out of its hiding places.

—There is one feature of the present financial situation that is regarded with some apprehension by a good many. We refer to the steady contraction of the currency, both greenbacks and national bank notes. It is probable that the aggregate contraction during April will be at least $2,000,000, and may be twice that much. There is much diversity of opinion among bankers as to whether this process, extended through several months, will produce stringency of the money market or not.

—The stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad Company yesterday authorized the Board of Directors to issue 1,000 bonds of $1,000 each, secured by the $10,000,000 consolidated general mortgage to the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, executed in 1874. The proceeds of the bonds are to be applied, it is said, to increase of the terminal facilities for the road at Canton.

—Financial troubles have broken out on the continent of Europe. A special dispatch from Berlin says that a financial crisis is feared. There have been twenty-eight failures and two persons have committed suicide in consequence of financial reverses.

—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank of England on balance yesterday, was £77,000. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £82,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is now 34½ per cent.

—Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,919,000 francs during the past week.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds as stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Pacific Mail	44	43½
Erie	29¾	30¾
Western Union	78¾	78¾
North Western	45	41¾
St. Paul	36¾	38¾
Toledo & Wabash	14¾	15
Lake Shore	73¾	73¾
Union Pacific	64	63¾
Ohio & Mississippi	26	26¾
Rock Island	107	108
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26	
C. C. & I. C.	5¾	5¾
Gold	114¼	114¾

NEW YORK, April 1, 1875.

Money was easy, loaning as high as 6, and closing at 4; prime mercantile paper 5½@7. Sterling was steady at 483@483¼ for sixty days and 487@487½ for sight. The customs receipts were $415,000. Gold opened at 114¼ and closed at 114½, with sales in the interim at 114½ and 114¾. The borrowing rates were 1-32@1-64 per diem, and 2, 1 and 3 per cent. per annum. At the close loans were made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $43,000. The clearings were $77,000,000. Government bonds were steady. Railroad and State bonds were strong.

The stock market declined 1-4 to 1½ per cent. before the first call, but there was a subsequent advance of 1-2 to 2 7-8 per cent. in the entire list. The widest changes were in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Northwest common, Panama, Erie, Lake Shore, St. Joe and Wabash. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph was firm at 24 5-4@25. New Jersey Southern sold at 8¾@8¾.

At the second call the market was firm, but afterwards Union Pacific declined to 65, and the general market fell off ¼ to ½ per cent. The market was strong during the last hour of business, with a general improvement in prices. Union Pacific lead in point of activity, and recovered from 64¾ to 67, the final transactions having been at 66¾. Hannibal & St. Joseph sold as high as 29 for common and 35 for preferred, an advance of 3 and 2 per cent. respectively. Western Union rose from 77¾ to 78¼. Pacific Mail from 43¼ to 43¾, Erie from 29¾ to 30½, and Wabash from 14½ to 15¾. Other changes were less important. The market closed active and strong.

On the receipt of dispatches reporting numerous failures and a panic in Berlin, gold advanced to 114¾ and foreign exchange fell to 483¾ and 487½. As soon as it was ascertained that the failures in Berlin were of speculators who had been "short" at the Bourse, in other words, that it was a "bear" panic, gold declined and foreign exchange stiffened. Both at Berlin and Paris there has been a towering speculation, not unlike that which has been witnessed here in some shares. At Berlin it was settling day yesterday at the Bourse.

The interest to-day on the first mortgage bonds of the C. C. & I. C. road was not paid. The reason for the default is that the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company and its guarantors, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, refuse to pay over to the receivers of the C. C. & I. C. the rental due, in accordance with the terms of the lease. The Pennsylvania Company claim that some of the components of the lease have not been complied with by the C. C. & I. C.

The following is a statement of the gross earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of February, 1874: Gross earnings, $607,990; February, 1875, $620,207. Expenses—February, 1874, $374,956; February, 1875, $272,188. Net earnings, February, 1874, $233,034; February, 1875, $348,119; increase of gross earnings for February, $12,316; increase of net earnings for February, $115,085. The March earnings to the 30th inclusive show an increase of $168,440 over the same days in March, 1874.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 254,000 shares, of which 42,000 are credited to Erie, 30,000 to Union, 8,000 Northwest common, 10,000 St. Paul, 40,000 Erie, 10,000 Wabash, and 47,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 120¾@3-32d; of '62, 116¾; do of '64, 119¾@¼; do of 1865, 120; do of '65, 119; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 120; 10-40s, 114; new 5s, 114⅜; currency 6s, 119.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 98; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 70; Virginia 6s, new, 33; do old, 25; North Carolina, old, 20½; do new, 5.

Stocks.—Canton, 62¾; Western Union Telegraph, 78¾@78⅞; Quicksilver, 23¾; do preferred, 52¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 87; American Merchants Union Express, 63½; United States Express, 44; Pacific Mail, 43¾@43⅞; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 46; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern, common, 41¾@41⅞; preferred, 87¾; Rock Island, 108; New Jersey Central, 112¾; St. Paul, 38¾; do preferred, 56¾; Toledo & Wabash, 15; do preferred, 32; Terre Haute, 9¾; do preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 102½; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 61; Burlington & Quincy, 113; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 84; Illinois Central, 101; Union Pacific, 66¾; Central Pacific, 98¾; Union, 97¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 25¾.

LONDON, April 1—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £42,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 34 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £77,000. Consols for money and account, 92¾@93⅜ for the U. S. 5-20s of '67, 104½@104⅝; 10-40's, 102; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 26¾; Illinois, 90; preferred, 99.

PARIS, April 1.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 1,919,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 63f 85c.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—U. S. 5-20's of '62, 99.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 1, 1875.

The weather continues warm and spring-like, all that could possibly be desired for out-door operations, but general business, we regret to state, is not improving much; it is true, it is considerably better than it was during January and February, but then it is not what it should be and usually is at this season of the year. It is encouraging, however, to learn that trade is improving elsewhere. A New York dispatch says "that business for the next week promises to be extremely active. Notwithstanding general business is temporarily retarded by the lateness of the season, business on all merchandise markets show signs of coming improvement. Confidence is certainly growing, and ddis capital is seeking investment in new enterprises. Money becoming correspondingly active."

APPLES—Continue very dull, and notwithstanding the receipts have been comparatively light for some days past, the supply continues considerably in excess of the demand; quotable at $3.00@3.50 ₱ bbl. according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4.50@5 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—In fair demand and the supply appears to be increasing, but with a steady demand prices are maintained; medimms, $1.90@2 ₱ bushel, and navies, $2@2.10.

BROOMS—In view of the steady advance of Broom Corn, manufacturers are getting a little firmer, believing there must, of necessity be a still further advance in Brooms at an early day. Nonoontracts for future delivery at below rates that can be avoided. We continue to quote "Union" factory rates as follows: No. 2 common, $1.25; No. 3 Carpet, $1.50; No. 4 do, $1.75; No 5, $2; No 6, $2.25; No. 7 Carpet, $2.50; No. 8 do, $3.00; Wisconsin, plain, $3.50@3.75; Whips, fancy, $1.75@2.25; Toy Brooms, $1.75@2.25.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair with light stocks. Shippers say they are getting a little more than at home and save the trouble of shipping. This week opened up with sales at outside quotations, and we know of some in the market held over for a higher or choice green. Sales at $2½@2½ per ton for fair Corn, $2½@2¾ for choice green, and we quote Hurl at $3@3½; with sales at those figures for a small way.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for and a diminished supply of prime to choice table Butter, but the lower grades, with which the market is overstocked, continues exceedingly dull. We quote 25@28c for prime to choice; 18@22 for medium to good, and 12@15 for common. A New York report under date of March 31st says: Receipts for the week, 12,619 pkgs; sales at the Produce Exchange have been reported above our quotations, but they were bought for seed. Ear Corn in light stock and steady at 73@77c. Oats in small demand; No 1 yellow; Shelled Corn, 73@75 for white and mixed, and 77@78 for prime yellow, free in elevator. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1.01@1.02. Barley—No. 2 Spring Barley has declined to $1 in Chicago.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The receipts of baled continue large, and with the supply accumulating and holders anxious to sell, prices are weak and drooping; prairie quotable at $ 60@18 and timothy at $20@22, according to quality and condition. Oat Straw quiet; $16@17; Wheat Straw, $12@14.

POTATOES—In light supply and the market is firmer in consequence. Sales of Peach Blows in a jobbing way at $1.15@1.20 ₱ bush.

ONIONS—$3@4 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market continues very firm, especially as regards Lard and Mess Pork, and prices are still tending upward. As stated in our last, the bulk of the Lard and Pork in Chicago is owned or controlled by a few operators, and it looks as if a corner was contemplated.

Hams—SUGAR-CURED.		Lard—Prime Leaf in	
₱ lb.		tierces, ₱ lb.....	15
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10¾	Do., half barrels,..	15½
Hams, Ex S. C.	14¾	Lard-Refined, for consumer use in tierces	15¼
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old....	15	Do., in ½ bbls.....	15¾
Beef Tongues Sugar-Cured, ₱ doz...	$7.00	Do., in ¼ bbls.....	16¼
Bacon Shoulders....	9½	Do., 5 ₱ do.....	17¼
Sweet Pickled Shoulders.....	9¾	Do., 2 ₱ pails.....	17¼
Clear Sides.....	13¾	Do., 5 ₱ do.....	17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.,	$22.00	Do., 2 ₱ do.....	17¾
Mixed Lard, old...	13¾	Hams sausage.....	19
PEAS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush			

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½ cts for good mixed, western ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6.25@6.50 to the trade and $7.25 in a small way. Timothy Seed, $2.25@2.50 to the trade and $2.75@2.85 in a small way.

SWEET CORN—50@55c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Quiet and unchanged at 7¾ to 7¾ to country, and 8½ for prime city rendered.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—There has been an improved inquiry since our last, but there is a slight gap between buyers and holders. Fall California moves freely. In Fine Fleeces values slightly favor the buyer. Medium rules about steady. In Foreign there is very little passing at the moment, though Carpet Wools are in better demand, and holders are very firm in their views. Texas Wools are quiet and unchanged. Pulled Wools are in demand and the stock is light, holders obtaining full prices. In the Woolen Goods market values do not respond to the lower prices in the raw material, although there is a fair business doing, but not at satisfactory prices to manufacturers. The foreign inquiries are now coming to hand freely, also California. The sales embrace: 110 bales Fall California at 17@22c; 250 bales do. at 14@22c; 100 bales do., hurry at 15c; 28,000 ₱ do. at 16c; 1,500 ₱ Western Texas at 33½c; 1,700 hurry do. at 17½c; 4,000 ₱ Unwashed at 42c; 6,000 ₱ Heavy Fine at 42c; 20,000 ₱ Wisconsin do at 41c; 125 bags Extra Pulled on private terms; 30 bags combing on private terms; 2,000 ₱ Oregon Hocks on private terms; 200 bales Fall California on private terms, 50 bales Spring California on private terms; 22,000 ₱ Fall secured do. on private terms; 29 bales Spring at 20c; 6,000 ₱ Western Texas at 24c; 50 bags Low Super Pulled at 40@42c; 25 bags do. at 40@42c; 10,000 XX Ohio at 45@46c; 5,000 ₱ Super Pulled at 43c; 50 bales Persian on private terms; 84 bales do. on private terms; 3,000 ₱ Donskoi on private terms; 30 bales Cape on private terms; 25 bales Australian on private terms; 8,000 ₱ Medium unwashed at 43 cents.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 1, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday.....	79 cars	64 cars	17 cars.
Monday.....	41 "	7 "	10 "
Tuesday.....	11 "	8 "	18 "
Wednesday.....	35 "	15 "	34 "
Thursday.....	25 "	4 "	5 "
Total.....	192 "	98 "	84 "
Same time last week	219 "	142 "	98 "

CATTLE.

Receipts during past 24 hours, 42 cars, making 192 cars for the week, against 219 cars for corresponding time last week; sales, 1,294 head, against 1,312 same time last week: there were 50 cars purchased to go to Philadelphia, and 25 cars of through stock from Chicago, making 75 cars in all; 17 cars for New York; 4 cars to Baltimore, and then there were 15 cars picked up by country dealers and butchers, and the 25 cars of through cattle were owned by Shamberg and Maynes.

The supply was the lightest we have had for some time, 27 cars less than during the corresponding time last week, when the receipts were thought to be small, and then there was an average "run" of through cattle; however, notwithstanding the very light supply, the market was no better, some dealers thought it was scarcely as good as that of last week; the falling off in the demand was fully equal to the falling off in the supply. As noted in our report of yesterday, several of the Philadelphia buyers, including among others Messrs. Shamberg and Martin, bought pretty freely in Chicago, which cut off the demand here, and but for this there is no doubt but what the market would have been able to put up prices from an eighth to a quarter. The Philadelphia men say that in order to keep eastern beef supplies from much further rise that they would have had to pay higher prices here this week than they did had it not been for their Chicago purchases, which reduced the dem nd here and thereby prevented an advance from being established. The average quality was common, unusually so, and while we heard of nothing having been sold above 6¾, there would have been no difficulty in realizing from a ¼@¾c additional provided the right kind of stock had been forthcoming.

Our latest advices both from Chicago and New York, report those markets dull and drooping, but the general feeling among operators is that fat cattle are destined to hold their own in value during the next sixty days, and we look for an improved demand for stockers just as soon as the pasture commences to rise. The question of country, by which we mean Western Pennsylvania, is almost sure of cattle, and if we mistake not, eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are similarly situated. Last week 1,400@1,500 steers quotable at 7@7¾, prime 1,200@1,300, 6¾@6¾; good 1,000@1,100, 5½@6; Stockers, 3 per quality and condition, 3½@4¼. Bulls, 4½@5¼c.

REPORTED SALES.

Head.	Av Weight.	Quality.	Price.
32	1,223	Good	6 25
24	1,177	Fat oxen	5 75
13	1,284	Good	6 25
14	1,270	Medium	5 50
24	1,473	Good	6 50
48	1,173	Good and fat	6 00
1	1,730	Medium Bull	4 75
1	950	Medium Bull	4 00
4	1,320	Extra fat oxen	6 25
19	1,337	Good	6 50
10	1,503	Good oxen	6 50
36	1,225	Extra	6 35
1	1,690	Medium Bull	4 50
1	1,920	Medium Bull	4 50
25	1,125	Prime	6 10
15	1,400	Prime	6 87
17	1,060	Extra fat	5 25
40	1,190	Good	5 75
43	1,103	Good	5 75
19	1,113	Medium	5 50
8	1,270	Good	6 00
1	1,190	Dry and fat cow	5 00
24	1,260	Good	6 50
4	1,357	Good	6 62
28	1,400	Good	6 62
16	1,143	Prime	6 60
23	1,290	Good	6 50
6	1,226	Good	6 6
26	1,175	Prime	6 60
36	1,113	Extra	6 25

HOGS.

The market for this kind of stock has not varied much during the past day or two, and the most noticeable feature we have to report is the falling off in the receipts, and quality as well; as will be seen, the receipts from and including Monday up until noon to-day show a falling off of 40 cars, and while there has been a steady demand for Yorkers, and that, too, at an advance of 5@10c, the Pittsburgh hogs have been slow and the advance very slight; Philadelphia buyers say, and they have no doubt it is true, that the recent sharp advance has curtailed their trade very considerably, that the Philadelphia butchers are not buying near as many now as they did, and are becoming obliged to curtail their purchases here in consequence. The most of the sales from Pittsburgh within the last few days have been within the range of 5¾ to 5¾c, yet 9¾@9¾ could have been obtained for the right kind of stock. Yorkers quotable at 5.40@5.60 for common to fair and 7.75@7.80 for best.

SHEEP.

The market has been dull and easy, as compared with last week, prices are fully 25c ₱ cwt lower, notwithstanding, as will be seen, the receipts up to this time show a falling off of 14 cars. Both the Philadelphia and New York markets were unsatisfactory to the selling interest, and as we are dependent almost entirely upon the Philadelphia and New York markets for the most part, as a matter of course affected thereby, and but for the liberal purchases by our home butchers, who generally get their supplies in Allegheny, the market would no doubt have been worse than it was. To-day there was some half a dozen cars in the yards unsold, and as most of the buyers had secured all the sheep they wanted, it is probable these will have to go on in first hands. Extra 115@120 ₱ sheep, 7@7¼; prime 100 ₱s, 6¾; 90@95 ₱s, 6¾@6¾; 75@80 ₱s, 5¾@6¼.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 1, 1875.

Corrected by HAMLIN & EWING. Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱	18a 35	Oil, Anise	$3.50@4.00 ₱ lb
2d select	50a 55	Bergam	3.50 lb
Alcohol	90a 95	Cassia	2.00@2.50
Acid, Citric	1.35@1.40	Castor	19 @22½ lb
Oxalic	22a 24	Lemon	5.00@5.25 lb
Tartaric	60a 65	Linseed	60@65 in gal
Alcohol	2.22@2.40 gal	Neatsfoot	90@1.35 gal
Aloes, cape	16a 20 lb	Olive,	1.25@2.00@3.00
Barb	30a 40	"	Fine 1.75@2.00
Socot	75 lb	"	Pts 2.25@3.50@
Arsenic	4½a 5	Orange	3.00@3.50
Annis., Aj.	8a 12 lb	Origanum	70@1.20 lb
Cach	22a 25 lb	Pennyroyl	2.50 lb
Arnica, Flw	15a 20 lb	Peppermt's	6.50 lb
Asafœtida	25a 30 lb	Rosemary	90@1.00
Bals. Copaib	95@1.05 lb	Wintergr'n	5.75 lb
Canada	37a 50 lb	Opii, Sephia	27a 35 lb
Cubebs	2.75@3.50 gal	Bi Carb	30a 35 lb
Bis. Sub car	2.90@3.15 lb	Bi Chrom	25 lb
Sub nit	2.10@2.40 lb	Bromide	70a 80
Blue Mass	50 lb	Chlorate	34a 40 lb
Vitriol	12a 15 lb	Iodid	3.75a 4.00 lb
Borax, refd	14½a 18 lb	Quinine	2.25@2.30 ₱ oz
Brimstone	4a 5 lb	Rhubarb	1.00@1.50 lb
Flor. sulp.	4½a 6 lb	Gin. E. I.	18 lb
Buchu	24a 28 lb	Gin. Jam.	35 lb
Cantharadies	2.00@2.25 lb	Ipecac P.	1.85 lb
Camphor ref	35a 38 lb	Jalap P.	85 lb
Camwood	8a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1.00@1.50 lb
Cantor	40 lb	Sal. Rochelle	30a 35 lb
Capsicum	20a 22 lb	Saltpetre	8a 10 lb
Carb. Ammonia	15a 18 lb	Sarsaparilla	30a 35 lb
Magnesia	50a 55 lb	Sarsa. Hond	38 lb
Cassia Buds	20a 25 lb	Sarsa. Mex.	35 lb
Castile Soap	12½a 15 lb	Senna, Alex	50a 60 lb
Chamomile	25a 30 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Chloroform	60a 65 lb	Val. Eng.	38 lb
Cloves	20a 22 lb	" Gar.	25 lb
Cochineal	70a 85 lb	Saffron Aus.	60@1.00 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	14a 16 lb
Cream Tar	45a 50 lb	Epsom	4a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2¾a 4 lb
Dovers Pd'r	2.00@2.10 lb	Rochelle	28 lb
Epsom Salts	4a 5 lb	Nitre	2a 3¼ lb
Ether, Nit.	45a 48 lb	Seed, Canary	1½a 1¾ lb
Sul	70a 75 lb	Cardam	1.80@2.35 lb
Ergot	1.10@1.15 lb	Hemp	7a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal	38a 45 lb	Mustard	8a 10 lb
Ital	30 lb	Senna, Alex	17a 22 lb
Fustic	2a 3 lb	Tinct	17a 20 lb
Glycer, Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinney	28 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	35a 85 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00@1.25 lb	Shellac, Orange	1.15@1.25 lb
S.F.	1.10@1.25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	3.25@3.50 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	8.50 oz	Soda Sal	2½a 3 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych, Cry.	2.60a2.80 oz
Logwood	2½a 3½ lb	Pulv	2.35@2.55 oz
Lobel	12a 15 lb	Sugar Lead	24a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Turpen, spts	44a 50 gal
Carb	30a 35 lb	Var. Coach	1.85a4.00 gal
Manna, Flo.	90c@1.00 lb	Crystal	1.50a1.60 gal
Morph. Sul.	5.70a6.00 oz	Damar	1.50a1.80 gal
Nit. Silver	1.65 oz	Japan	80a1.30 gal
Opium	9.25 lb	Red Lead	9½a 10 lb
Pownd	12.35 lb	Whiting	1½a 2½ lb

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—6 cars o r r iron Pgh Bolt co; 1 lumber S & W A Martin; 100 bbls lime J B Cantield; 1 box paper Lee & Smith; 4 rolls leather G N Hoffstot; 2 box sends W H Sho ock; 30 pkgs leather Alley, W & P; 30 do H Riddle Son & Co; 14 cars croquet T G Kamphouse; 45 bbls oil Paine A & T, 6 tables close S & Co; 8 pkgs mdse J H Loh & Co; 10 bbls apples A Beamer & Co; 20 bbls and kegs o meal L J Blanchard; 1 box books I R Foate & Co; 41 bbls g apples W J Steel; 11 pcs sundz J J Pettis & Co; 3 bbls apples P Duff & Son; 11 do apples 35 do onions Head C & Co; 4 bbls bows Thos Hare & Bro; 2 bbls cider A Kook; 7 do eggs W H Clark; 2 do 3 tubs butter Youngorder & S; 25 bbls whisky J McCullough; 10 do S Klenordlinger; 3 do S Mccrickart & Co; 2 cars oil bbls B D Moore; 6 bbls mdse H Lee & Co; 31 bbls beans J H Loh & co; 4 bbls sunds Voigt M & co; 8 pcs mdse Falmestock & W.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—1 car s iron Pgh Forge & Iron Co; 1 do lumber M Simon; 8 boxes ink W H Brill; 4 do fish J L Wyland, 50 bags feed Price Bro; 100 sks flour Paiden; 1 do 3 bbls butter Youngorder & S; 12 bbls corn 14 do oats P H Ittle & Co; lot stone ware C H Kuhlman; 12 bbls apples F Owens; 16 do do Herrington; 25 bxs soap Lee & Smith & Co; 31 bbls Osech; 30 sks flour G Gariach; 1 car flour Myler & Bro; 1 car barley Lutz & W; 2 do cooperage H corner; 33 bales cotton Rea & Co; 1 car coal and flour E C Wilson; 10 doz brooms G Meyer; 12 bags f seed M S Snydam; 1 car lime Holmes & Co; 1 car lime J M White; 1 car barley Lion Brewery; 1 do shingles Jas McIntire; 1 do lumber Hamilton L A & co; 1 do m feed H Knox & Son; 1 do s iron Hunday & Mccr; 2 rolls leather Graham & S; 1 car lumber Grusch R & co; 100 bbls flour Roberts & S; 22 cases eggs I Hippey.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car oats Mellenry & H; 1 do flour Watt L & co; 1 do lumber Aubrey & Son; 1 car hoops Phillips & M; 10 bags c seed 1 car flour A Kirkpatrick & co; 8 pkgs butter 1 do eggs Voigt M & co; 12 do butter Head C & Co; 11 do Wilbert & W; 2 do Haworth & D; 10 bxs soap S Davis; 6 tubs butter J A Elmrey; 18 do 2 crates eggs 1 bxs cheese Braden & P; 34 bb apples K Goff; 4 pkgs mdse C H Lewis; 4 do A Rohmer & co; 2 cars flour Jenkins Bro; 1 car iron Shoenberger & co; 100 pails lard T C Jenkins; 5 bbls spirits Kaiser & co; 4 tubs game H H Reed; 10 bbls whisky A E Stevenson; 1 do eggs J H Loh & co; 7 pkgs fish D W Garrett; 1 crate eggs 1 bbls tallow P Duff & Son, 1 car potatoes Allen W & P; 1 do Bricker & Son; 1 do Vangorder & S.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—25 tres bands J H Parker; 5 bbls oil J Rand & W Jenkins; 5 do whisky 1 keg do P Durand; 1 car staves C A Worthington; 1 do 7 do car coal Pgh Bolt co; 1 car flour T C Jenkins; 2 cars hay Laing & Mck; 8 sks feathers 1 bbl b wax F G Craighead; 10 tres shoddy W & C Zollar; 100 cads tobacco W Taylor; 10 bales b corn Watt L & co; 1 car baled hay H J Mccracken Bro; 1 do Irwin & H; 6 tubs butter H J Mccracken Bro; 3 casks hair J D Thompson & co; 10 tres shoulders 25 bbls oil J H Parker; 200 bbls flour Schmuck & co; 96 pkgs tobacco E & W Jenkins; 2 cars hay L G Graff & co; 3 bales wadding C Geisman; 12 b steads L G Weise.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—75 cars coal N Y & C & C Co; 13 do A Armstrong D & co; 2 do lime stone Isabella Furnace; 6 do coal Sable C co; 1 do hay Irwin & H; 1 do J Rose; 1 do J A Duff; 1 do cofs Scott & G; 1 do J Graham; 1 do lumber Alcott & B; 1 do G McKee; 1 do potatoes Voigt M & co; 2 do b iron Keystone B Co; 1 do acid Pgh Acid Works; 1 do benzine Con Gas co; 1 do grain Kell & R; 1 do h goods Bev J B Uber; 2 do clay Star Fire Brick co; 1 do h goods Mrs E J Todd.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car corn L C Newson; 2 do barley W G Miller; 1 do aut coal elevator.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 spring $1; No 2 fresh 96½c spot; 94¾c seller April; 98c seller May; 99¾c seller June; No 3 91¾@91¾c; rejected 84½c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 68c spot or April; 70½c seller May; 71¾c bid seller June; rejected 65½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 55¾c bid spot or seller April; 60¾@60¾c seller May. Rye $1. Barley: No 2 $1.08 spot; 99c seller May.

SEEDS—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork active; spot $21.50; seller April $21.40; seller May $21.70. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $14.40 spot, $14.60 seller May, $14.80 seller June. Bulk meats: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 8c; short rib middles 11¾c; short clear 11¾@12c, loose, spot or April.

WHISKY—Dull, but unchanged.

On call Board wheat was higher; 99¾c May; $1.00¾@1.00¾ June. Corn higher at 55¾c April; 60c May. Pork higher; $21.47½ April; $21.97½ June. Lard dull and nominal.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Flour steady and in fair demand; receipts 6,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4.40@4.85; common to good $4.85@5.10; fancy do $5.15@5.35; white wheat western $5.50@6; extra Ohio $5.05@6.20; St. Louis $5.00@8.00. Rye flour steady at $4.00@5.10. Corn meal active at $3@$4.65. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 36,000 bush; No 1 spring $1.23@1.28; No 3 $1.12@1.15; No

HOME NEWS.

Those of our subscribers who have changed their places of residence, or design doing so within a few days, will please leave word at this office, in order that the GAZETTE may follow them to their new homes.

Report of the Local Inspectors.

The following report for the quarter ending March 31st, has been submitted by Messrs. John Neeld and John H. Atkinson, United States Local Inspectors for this port:

LICENSES GRANTED.

Masters	62
Mates	25
Pilots	25
First Engineers	50
Second Engineers	9
Total	175

INSPECTIONS.

	Tonnage.
Seven passenger steamers	2,022,12
Twenty-five towing steamers	7,411/15
One ferry boat	40.18
Total	9,474.45

John Wesley Church.

Seeing an unofficial and inexplicit statement, made by some party, in the GAZETTE, relative to the disposition of the late difficulty with the former pastor of said church, for the satisfaction of those interested in the matter, I would hereby state that the former pastor has been removed by the action of a committee, and a new pastor appointed until the meeting of the Allegheny Annual Conference, which will convene in Mission church, Allegheny City, on the 8th of September next.

I would also state that Elder M. M. Bell, of Mission church, has the oversight of said John Wesley church and the church at Canzano's Hill, and he has been placed in charge of the church at Sewickley, formerly in charge of Elder Mathews, who has been removed.

J. J. MOORE,
Bishop of the Second Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Z. Connection.

Afraid to go Home.

On Wednesday evening a little boy was brought to Officer Barr, in Allegheny, who was begging money on River avenue and said he was afraid to go home. He told the officer that if he went home without having begged considerable money he would get a whipping. The officer proceeded to the boy's home, on River avenue, above the railroad bridge, and remained outside while the boy went in. The officer soon after heard some person whipping him and he knocked at the door and informed the boy's father that he must not beat the boy or he would prosecute him. The man promised to not abuse him, and the officer left. Last evening Lieutenant Lyllenbery found the same lad, crying, and he was again afraid to go home. He told the officer that after Officer Barr had left on the previous day he received another whipping and as he had collected no money he was afraid to go home. The officer took him to the lock-up, where he will remain until this morning when the matter will be brought before Mayor Phillips.

Spelling Matches.

A very interesting contest took place last night at the South Side Baptist church. The captains were Miss Emma Neely and Mr. W. T. English. After a long trial it was found impossible to get all of the spellers down, although Osgood's and Henderson's spellers and Webster's dictionary were used. Those who did not miss any words were Miss Fitzsimmons, Miss Wible, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Dr. Brewster, Mr. Frank Coldren and Mr. T. E. Hahn. At the conclusion of the match a beautiful boquet was presented to Miss Neely. The singing of Miss Colville was highly appreciated.

There will be a spelling contest in the Valley Presbyterian church, Eleventh ward, Allegheny, on Friday evening, April 2d. The captains are to be Dr. Langfitt and Mr. Oliver.

There will be a spelling contest at the new Fourth ward school house, Liberty street, Allegheny, on Monday evening next under the auspices of the Lyceum. Two prizes will be awarded. Admission free. John Morrow, pedagogue, and Prof. Espey as referee.

A COLLISION.

Two Freight Trains on the Connellsville Railroad Run Into Each Other.

Shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning two freight trains collided on the Connellsville Railroad, in the Fourteenth ward, opposite the Keystone rolling mills, doing considerable damage. It appears that a west bound train was heavily loaded while the one going in the opposite direction was made up chiefly of empty coal cars and that the latter struck the former with such force as to badly damage the engine and throw two coal cars from the track over on Murphy street and turned a third car over on its side, where it still remained last night. A large force of men were put to work to clear the track, which was done last evening, and the trains are now running as usual.

THE WAHL MURDERERS.

The Motion for a new Trial in the Case of Murray and Meyers Overruled.

It will be remembered that a few days ago William Murray and Frederick Meyers were convicted of murder in the first degree for murdering farmer Wahl on the Perrysville road last November. At the time, their counsel took exception to some of the rulings of the Court, and last Saturday made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

As the regular trial list occupied the attention of the Court at that time, yesterday was appointed as the time for the argument on the motion. Mr. W. D. Moore, counsel for the prisoners, reviewed the different points to which exception had been taken and expressed the opinion that in many cases the Court had ruled in accordance with the best authorities. He further stated that he had made a thorough examination of the usual rulings of the Courts before reaching the conclusion. While he admitted that Meyers was technically guilty of murder, he said he could not think him morally guilty of the great crime. At the conclusion of his remarks in the matter, Col. Dalzell, assistant District Attorney, was called upon to reply on the part of the Commonwealth and the case was submitted to the Court. The prisoners were then remanded back to jail. They will probably be called up for sentence on Saturday.

THAT MANDAMUS ON THE MAYOR.

The Argument Yesterday.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, Judges Kirkpatrick and White on the bench, the argument on the application of Mr. Walter for a *mandamus* on Mayor McCarthy, compelling him to sign a warrant for his February work on the reservoir was begun, Mr. Hamilton appearing for the respondent and Mr. Brown for the relator.

It will be remembered that the Mayor withheld his signature from the warrant issued in favor of Walter, on the ground that the contractors have already been overpaid, and in this argument he has held that Mr. McCarthy had a right to refuse his signature when he discovered ground which would sustain him in an action at law. Mr. Brown followed Mr. Hamilton for Mr. Walter, and argued that the Mayor had no authority to refuse his signature to a warrant simply because he differed with the estimates made by the proper authorities. The Court took the papers at the conclusion of the argument, and reserved its decision.

DR. DAVIDSON'S CASE.

He is Fully Acquitted After a Thorough Investigation.

For the last two days a committee has been investigating the charges which were presented at the last meeting of the Pittsburgh Conference against Rev. Dr. W. A. Davidson, a well known and very much esteemed minister. The charges were two in number, the first charging that he had been united in marriage to a person who had been divorced from her husband on grounds other than that recognized in the Scriptures. The second charge was that of immorality. Pursuant to the direction of Conference, Dr. Williams summoned a committee consisting of Revs. B. F. Brooke, D. D., H. L. Chapman, J. H. Rodgers, W. H. Locke, D. D., and J. E. Roller. The committee met at Liberty street M. E. Church, on Tuesday morning, and with Dr. Williams presiding, commenced an investigation of the charges. On the first charge it was found that while the records of the Court showed that Dr. D's wife had been divorced from her former husband on the ground of desertion, the application for divorce alleged adultery as one of the reasons. As this allegation was not controverted by the respondent, Dr. D. and his wife were led to believe that the decree granted was based on that as well as the other reasons, and if there was an error in the decree they were not responsible. On the second charge not a single witness was produced by the prosecution, the committee after thus giving a full opportunity for the prosecution of the case, and finding no evidence whatever to sustain either charge unanimously acquitted the accused, a decision in which we understand even those who were detailed by the church authorities to prosecute the charges, heartily concurred. It gives us great pleasure to record this satisfactory termination to a most unpleasant matter. Dr. Davidson is one of the oldest ministers of the Pittsburgh conference, and has filled some of the most important charges in connection with the conference. His career has been marked with very great success, and among all who know him he is regarded with sincere esteem—those who know him best, loving him most. It is pleasant to record of such a man that rumor has thus been so fairly and fully met, and that his character comes out unsullied—the brighter perhaps from having passed through the fire. The estimation in which the gentleman is held was well attested by the attendance at Union church, when he preached the last Sunday evening. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many who desired to attend the service, could not obtain admission. It was an ovation which any minister might well feel complimented.

The gentleman will, we understand, leave for New Philadelphia, Ohio, his future appointment, to-day.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 15. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D. for catalogue. MWF

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penciilings of Passing Events.

····The March receipts at the Mayor's office were $1,232.70.

····Business men on Wood street would like to know if it is to be renamed.

····The hill aldermen say business has livened up a little within the past week.

····Three thousand and eight tramps booked in the city police stations last month.

····Five hundred and eleven prisoners were incarcerated last month in the Central Station.

····Mayor Phillips disposed of 213 cases last month; the receipts of the office amounted to $319.

····The Governor has seventeen days yet to make up his mind concerning the new license law.

····The puddlers had another parade yesterday along Penn avenue, and wound up by holding a meeting in Friendship Grove.

····The report of the Allegheny letter carriers for the past month shows the total number of packages delivered to be 140,563, and the number collected 52,057.

····Patrick Curran, charged with felonious assault and battery on Thomas Barnes, had a hearing yesterday before the Mayor and was required to give $500 bail for trial at Court.

····In our personal column we stated yesterday that H. D. Denny and H. Denny McKnight had been elected First and Second Lieutenants of Co. "C," Duquesne Greys. It should have read Co. "G."

····Superintendent Atkinson thinks the publication of the fact of the discovery of a defunct hog in the supply pipe of the water works causes too great a waste of water. He says persons would let their hydrants run yesterday.

····Yesterday morning $12,000 worth of Work-house bonds were cancelled by the County Controller. This makes $15,000 worth of county bonds which have been cancelled this year, the other $3,000 being in railroad bonds.

····Mr. L. Burkhart, a tipstaff in the Quarter Sessions Court, had one of his legs slightly injured on Thursday evening at his residence at Harmersville, on the West Penn Railroad. He was able to be on duty yesterday a part of the day.

····A large temperance meeting was held in the Third M. E. Church last night, Rev. J. H. Hull, pastor. A number of speeches were made by ladies present, and Rev. Mr. Hull gave an account of his uncompromising principles in regard to the liquor traffic.

····An infant child named Annie Wray, whose parents reside on Patterson alley, off Rebecca street, Allegheny, died of convulsions yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified, but as the babe had been ill for four days, and had been attended by a physician, an inquest was not deemed necessary.

····Edward Rogers, Hugh Savage and Thomas Cook, who were arrested early yesterday morning for attacking two colored peddlers at Brownstown, were released yesterday on bail, and John Dempsey, not being able to furnish security, was committed to jail for a hearing at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

····The students in German of the Western University intend to hold a spelling match (in German) for the benefit of the Kansas sufferers. The match will be held in the University Hall Tuesday evening, April 6th. Admission fifty (50) cents. Tickets may be obtained at R. S. Davis & Co., on Liberty street, or at S. A. Clarke & Co., on Wood street.

····The closing exercises of the Collegiate term at the U. P. Theological Seminary of Allegheny took place on Wednesday evening, at which addresses were made to the students by the Rev. Dr. R. A. Brown and Rev. Dr. Kerr. The remaining exercises were by the students. An address was first made by R. H. Barnes, of Mercer. Then came the valedictory by the graduates by W. E. Shaw, of Irwin, Pa., a member of the class. This was responded to by J. Veazy, a member of one of the lower classes. There were ten graduates this year.

····Prof. D. G. Barbour, the Virginia orthographist, who is to lecture in the basement of Hazelwood on the "Spelling Mania" this evening, is stopping at the St. Charles hotel. The orthographical performances of the Professor are said to be wonderful. *Yesterday's Chronicle.* Last night it was broadly hinted that Prof. D. G. Barbour was the venerable and famous Duquesne Grey's barber, Dr. Jackson, and that the lecture on the "Spelling Mania" was the lugest first of April joke ever perpetrated in Pittsburgh. Two hundred and twenty-five dollars worth of tickets were sold for the entertainment and a car load of persons from Braddock's Fields came down to attend it.

PERSONAL.

···Alderman J. Martin Schaffer was yesterday appointed Deputy Mayor of the lower South Side district.

···Miss Nancy Y. Boyce was last evening chosen to fill a vacancy in the list of teachers in the Third ward school.

···Rev. J. H. Hull, pastor of the Third Methodist Church, has consented to preach to his congregation on the subject of temperance next Sabbath evening.

···Alderman Joseph Butler has completed the improvements in his office, and has one of the neatest and most attractive rooms among the hill magistrates.

···Dr. S. A. Gaddis, Assistant Physician at Dixmont Hospital, has resigned and returned to his home at Uniontown. Dr. S. Neil, of Dixmont, Westmoreland county, has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

···Mr. John B. McFadden has presented the Allegheny Public Library with a map of Pittsburgh and its environs, published in 1859. The population of Pittsburgh proper was then 12,540, and Allegheny 2,807.

PERAMBULATING PEDDLERS.

A Great Nuisance—What Shall be Done With Them.

A subscriber whose avocation requires him to be on duty a part of the night, and thus necessitates sleeping in the morning, sends us a complaint against those perambulating peddlers, whose unearthly music while plying their avocations, makes it impossible for the weary worker to secure the needed repose. The gentleman resides on a street which is not a business thoroughfare, but in a quiet section of the city yet the peddler legions, take it in their daily rounds. Yesterday morning, which is taken as an average, the invasion commenced, and from five o'clock until nine, at apparently regular intervals sufficient to break in upon every attempt to doze, the tuneless tonomical noises were kept up. First, it was the Indian's howling, which to the deaf would have been a pleasure for the sufferer; then the fishermen's horn was heard, and several rivals in the trade meeting on the street, pandemonium for a season seemed to loose her fetters, then the fresh oysterman, whose shrill announcement of their stock of bivalves, waked the echoes for squares away; the melodious soft soap man followed, with a noise as soothing as the sonorous wound from filing saws; the "projuce" man took his turn next, and with a melody as sweet as that from a calathumpian; canvassed for purchasers of "apanis," "taters" and the like; the rag man, the old iron man, the ash man, each in turn contributed to the unearthly chorus, until sleep that knits up the raveled sleave of care, was totally banished, and the weary worker was compelled to arise and dress for the day's repose. He did not tell us, but the imagination can easily fill in the blank, that it was sulphurous in his immediate neighborhood for a time after he rose. But that does not help the matter, and he is anxious to know what will. The conundrum is too much for us. It is possible the peddlers might be interfered with on the score of being nuisances, and the authorities might be consulted with profit, in relation thereto. We sympathize with our troubled correspondent, and believe with him that there ought to be some protection for those who are compelled to labor while others sleep, and sleep while others toil. Perhaps "the powers that be" might help him out.

APRIL JOKES.

Bank Clerks Having Fun.

A good many first of April jokes were cracked yesterday, and bank clerks enjoyed the fun as much as anybody else. A gentleman passing the Bank of Commerce, at the corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, yesterday about noon, observed what he supposed to be a money package lying on the pavement near the lamp post. It had big, round red seals on it, the envelope was of heavy manilla paper, and was apparently well filled with bank notes. The gentleman quickly picked it up, and shooting a rapid glance at the superscription he found the destination of the package to be a financial institution in a distant city. Looking around to see if any one was watching him, he slipped it under his coat and started off. He went but a short distance, however, until he stopped, the old saying that "honesty is the best policy" probably influencing him. He never thought of it being the 1st of April. Hesitating a moment or two, he turned back and was ascending the steps into the Chamber of Commerce with the purpose of returning the money, when he was greeted by shouts of uproarious laughter from within. It all flashed across his mind in the twinkling of an eye. He had been made the subject of a joke and he now knew it. Besides proving himself an honest man, he also showed that he could take the matter with a good grace, although it probably wouldn't have been well for any one to attempt to rub it in on him too vigorously. He found it, the decoy package where he had left it, and proceeded off the rejoicing over the joke to his family constituents. Those bank clerks kept up that game until banking hours were over, and there is no telling how many persons picked up packages and cautiously slid away, thinking they had drawn rare prizes.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship, Exchange and telegraph office, at No. 193 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Westphalia, at New York; steamer Colon, at New York; steamer Algeria, at New York; steamer City of Brooklyn, at New York; steamer Bolivia, at New York; steamer C. F. French, at New York; steamer Steinman, at Antwerp; steamer Nederland, at Antwerp

A General Assortment

Of parlor, dining-room, chamber and library suites, at close prices, at No. 169 Smithfield street.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
Successors to T. B. Young & Co.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the case of Swearingen & McCandless et al. vs. Waring Bros. and Waring Bros. & Co. an order to show cause was made, returnable on the 6th inst.

In the case of John Carothers, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, a petition for injunction was presented and an order made for a hearing on the same, to be held on the 30th instant, in the meantime restraining Robert E. Stewart from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

In the case of J. M. Carson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, a petition for an injunction was presented and a hearing fixed for the 30th instant, an order for restraint in the meantime being issued against Thomas M. Bayne, Esq.

In the case of C. H. Shepard & Co., bankrupts, Venango county, the Register presented a report of a composition meeting, and a meeting ordered for 10th inst., to ascertain if the resolution was passed according to law.

In the case of the Collins Bros., bankrupts, Titusville, a rule was granted on the Second National bank of Titusville to show cause why the specifications of objection to the bankrupt's discharge should not be stricken from the record.

In the case of C. W. Morrison, bankrupt, Allegheny, an order was made for the sale of a soda fountain.

In the case of Ault & Cofforth, bankrupts, McKean county, the Register presented the report of the meeting on the petition for discharge.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett, and Stowe.)

In the case of Limbach vs. Hartner et al., previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff for $200.

In the case of Wm. Pfiel vs. Philip Pfiel, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $380.25.

In another case between the same parties a verdict for plaintiff was returned for $460.50.

In the case of Mabel Coop vs. John McKearney, the jury found for plaintiff for $23.60.

Thomas W. McMarland's heirs vs. the Pennsylvania Company, an action for damages for the death of Thomas W. McMarland. A verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $2,500 was entered by agreement.

W. W. Boyd, doing business as A. W. Boyd & Co., vs. Theodore F. Phillips; an action to recover for goods sold. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

Trial List for To-day.

Murdock et al. vs. Meldrum.
Crawford vs. Mulholland et al.
Stillerick et al. vs. Rout et al.
Hoerr vs. Rebbed.
Dorsey vs. Brinton.
Miller vs. Scanlon & Co.
Wallace vs. McMurray et al.
Aikens vs. McConnell et al.
Tobias vs. Bell et al.
Carr vs. Tocash et al.
Goff & Son vs. Duff.
Steinert vs. Gelz.
Penueck et al. vs. Linhart.
Reiter vs. Boyer.
Carr vs. Henderson et al.
Albrecht et al. vs. Van Ryn et al.
McMahon vs. Phillips.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

Police Matters.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Wm. Heagy in the chair.

The monthly pay-roll amounting to $3,920.68 was approved.

The appointment of J. T. Simpson as a patrolman was approved.

Bills to the amount of $24.40 were approved.

Adjourned.

STREETS AND SEWERS.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. W. W. Ackley presiding.

The matter of repairing Schoonmaker lane was taken up and on motion of Mr. Heagy it was agreed to allow Mr. Coleman $25 for making the repairs.

The Controller was directed, on motion of Mr. Price, to advertise for proposals for regrading and repairing of Friendship alley, which was badly damaged by the flood of July 26th, 1874.

On motion of Mr. George Cochran, it was decided that the committee would visit Fairmount street to devise means for the relief of persons assessed for the grading and paving of that street.

Permission was granted Anthony Briegel to put down a sewer on South Diamond street and connect it with the West Diamond street sewer.

It was agreed to extend the Union avenue sewer only to twenty feet north of the south line of the First Methodist Church property.

A list of persons licensed to tap public sewers was approved.

The petition and remonstrance for and against a lateral sewer on Arch street, from Ohio street to North Diamond street, were taken up, and on motion of Mr. George Cochran, it was agreed to report adverse to the construction of the sewer.

The monthly pay-rolls, as follows, were approved:

Eastern District	$633 97
Western District	1,000 00

The following contracts were ordered to be prepared for presentation to Councils:

For grading and paving of an alley east of Chartiers street, from Juniata street to Rosh street.

For main sewer on Fayette street, from Beaver avenue to Chartiers streets.

For lateral sewer on Fayette street, from Chartiers street to Fulton street.

The ordinances for grading and paving of Hamilton and Belmont streets were ordered to be printed.

The following contracts were awarded:

Grading and paving of Church avenue to McNaugher & Co. for $6,634.25. Grading and paving of Return street to McNaugher & Co. for $3,507.85. Grading and paving of Buchanan street to McNaugher & Co. for $3,940.50. Grading and paving of Williams street to John A. Verner for $1,113.20. The main sewer on Fremont and Taggart streets to Howley & Moran for $11,262. For lateral sewer on South Diamond street and Union avenue to Michael Joyce for $1,290. For lateral sewer on Western avenue to Michael Joyce for $1,870.

The Street Commissioner of the Western District was directed to have all obstructions on Woods Run avenue removed.

Adjourned.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Proceedings Yesterday—Result of the Pupils' Spelling Match.

After the opening exercises at yesterday morning's session of the Teacher's Institute, Miss Lizzie V. Brown conducted a class drill in grammar. The class consisted of five boys and six girls, and its exercises were quite interesting. Prof. Fradenburgh, who appears to be one of the chief supports of the Institute, continued his lecture on "Geography." His address was replete with good ideas, and very entertaining. The principal feature of the afternoon sitting was the lecture address on "American Politics." The gentleman is no orator, but he is a good thinker, and never fails to instruct. During his remarks he referred to the labor strikes which occur so frequently, and said they were largely due to bad government and partly to a want of education. In the evening an entertainment was given, to which an admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged. Prof. Curry lectured on "The Earth as a Public School," and Prof. Fradenburgh on "Gipsyism and Gipsydom." During the afternoon Dr. Bittinger submitted his report concerning the pupils spelling contest for a Webster Unabridged. He said that one hundred and five pupils had entered, one hundred and four contested, but only eighty-six handed in their papers. The number of words examined by the Doctor was 17,976. The dictionary was awarded to Miss Lizzie Barton, of the Fifth Ward school, Pittsburgh, who did not miss one of the two hundred words given out. The next best speller was Alex. Johnson, of the Fourth Ward school, Allegheny, who missed two words, "barbecue" and "ascendent." Robert Bole and Presley McCance, also of the Allegheny Fourth Ward school, and Miss Annie M. Gerwig, of the Third ward, Allegheny, were honorably mentioned by the Doctor for their proficiency in orthography. The Institute winds up to-day.

"MOVING DAY."

Pleasant Weather for the Flittings.

Those who in the course of human events were called upon to change their places of abode, were rendered measurably cheerful as they rose "to greet the rising moon" yesterday, at the auspicious omens of a pleasant day which greeted them. The air was balmy, the atmosphere clear, the skies bright, the birds caroling their sweetest lays, and nature generally wearing her rosiest smile, giving evidence that Old Probfor once, had deigned to regard with sympathy unfortunate mortals, who were about to pass under the rack of "moving day."

This exceptional brightness seemed to have an inspiring influence upon those who were about to transfer their household goods to new quarters, and the work was begun with a fair degree of enthusiasm, and at an early hour, some of the "first loads" were to be seen in the streets as early as four o'clock in the morning, and from that hour until now, the work went bravely on. Statisticians, who keep up the records on such matters, tell us that the number of changes was unusually large this year, the desire for change seeming to have taken a strange hold upon the people and the philosophy of bearing the ills we have rather than flying to those we know not of, being thus reversed. However, a little variety spices life and a change from the old ruts even if it is to get into others not a whit smoother is sometimes beneficial—and that perhaps is the consolation of many who were found in the ranks of the "moving" crowd yesterday.

Parlor Suits.

We have some beautiful Parlor Suits of new designs, in French and American walnut, which will be sold at close prices.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
(Successors to T. B. Young & Co.),
169 Smithfield street.

Bargains

In Parlor, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture, at J. L. Lytle's, 169 Smithfield street, successors to T. B. Young & Co.

Pilot Bread or Rafters

manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co., 91 and 93 Liberty St.

CITY PROPERTY AND MARKETS.

Committee Meetings Last Night—Contracts Awarded—Market Finances.

The City Property Committee met last night, in Clerk Morrow's office.

Mr. Braun reported that the city possesses a title to a lot in the rear of the Ryan block, on Fifth avenue, and also that the P., C. & St. L. railroad has possession of a piece of land belonging to the city, and which is situated between the Union depot and the lower basin. It is known as the old water works storage lot. On motion, the Clerk was instructed to get from the Controller a list of all the city property of which he has a record.

Mr. Kerr, from the sub-committee on coal, reported that the Castle Shannon Coal Company would furnish lump coal to the Twelfth and Thirtieth ward and Central Police stations, market houses, and Municipal Hall, at eight cents per bushel, and to the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-sixth ward station houses at nine cents. Dickson, Ardary & Co. offered to take about the same contract at eight and one-half cents per bushel. On motion of Mr. Musgrave, the terms of the Castle Shannon Company were accepted. Mr. Kerr also recommended that the supplying of coal to the station houses in the Nineteenth, Seventeenth, Eleventh and Fourteenth wards be given out to individual contractors at the rate of nine cents per bushel, but no action was taken. The contract for furnishing gas coke for Municipal Hall and the South Side market was awarded to the Pittsburgh Gas Company at 5½ cents per bushel. The bid of Dickson, Ardary & Co. (the Consolidated Gas Co.) was the same. The committee was pretty equally divided on the question of letting this contract at first, and it was not until after several ballots had been taken that any result was arrived at. After one or two tie votes it was jocularly suggested that the matter be referred to the Judges of the Common Pleas Court No. 2 for settlement.

MARKET COMMITTEE.

The Market Committee also met last evening and transacted the following business:

The report of the Superintendent of Markets was received and filed. It showed the following receipts and expenditures for March, 1875, viz.:

	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*
Diamond Market	$2,319 99	$490 00
Fifth ave. "	202 56	89 00
Southside "	270 75	83 33
Ninth ward "	2 00	25 00
Total	$2,795 30	$687 33

The Superintendent also reported a number of persons in arrears for their stand rental, and a notice from the property holders on Market street to allow no further use of Market street for stalls.

Bills were opened for furnishing the Market houses with supplies, such as brooms, brushes, lime and cement, and the contract was awarded to Samuel Musgrave on condition that the supplies be furnished as required by the Superintendent.

Mr. Kerr moved that the leases of those parties whose le ases run out on the first of April be renewed for one year, at the same rental that they paid heretofore. Carried.

The Superintendent was instructed to rent the stalls vacated by the committee, and the Superintendent was instructed to receive proposals. Several other minor repairs were ordered. The matter was resolved to employ Messrs. Barr & Moser to prepare plans to have the South Side Market hall altered and to get new scenery. The Superintendent was instructed to notify the gas company to collect its bills for gas used in City Hall from the military companies occupying it.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Charity" is a play in which Miss Gray appears to much better advantage than in "Whose Wife," because it enables her to show pretty fully the undoubted dramatic talent she possesses. The character of *Ruth Tredgett* is in some respects not unlike that of Nora Neloe, while, which the name of Miss Western is inseperably connected. Miss Gray is making many friends by her fine acting, and the fact that she is growing in popular favor is only a just recognition of genuine merit. The play of *Mr. Partington* was admirably rendered by Mr. Owen, who was frequently applauded. Mr. Crompton appeared as *Dr. Atheleny*, Mr. Price as *Ted Atheleny*, and Mr. Egbert as *Fred Atheleny*, while, which is needless to say, indeed all the remaining members of the company, who were in the cast, did. This evening is Miss Gray's benefit, when "Charity" will be repeated. She should have a good house.

Charlotte Cushman.

At the entertainment to be given by Miss Cushman at Library Hall this evening, she will read selections from "Romeo and Juliet," "The Skeleton in Armour," by Longfellow; "The Annuity," by Gutrany, and "The New Church Organ," by Carleton. The programme for to-morrow afternoon also comprises choice literary cullings Seats for both entertainments can be bought at Hale's music store.

Centennial Tea Party.

It is not a week yet until the opening night of the Centennial Tea Party, at Library Hall, and as months have been consumed in making preparations, the affair may be expected to be something altogether unique, original and entertaining. Tickets, which are one dollar, can be purchased at all the book and music stores.

Dora.

The object for which "Dora" is to be produced on Saturday night at Library Hall, by the O. B. Doud Dramatic Association, being a charitable one, the entertainment should be largely attended. The proceeds are to be turned over to the Ladies' Relief Society.

Trimble's Varieties.

The best test of success is thought by many to be overcrowding, and if such is the case then the large audiences at Trimble's every night attest the fact that the performances are successful, and that Manager Aims knows what he is about.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.

How Wm. Butler Got Out of the Penitentiary—A Big Jump—Recognized by Mrs. Pfeil.

Wm. Butler, a prisoner in the Western Penitentiary, almost succeeded in effecting his final escape early yesterday morning. During the early part of the night he secreted himself in the broom shop and his absence not being discovered until some hours afterward he made use of the opportunity to perfect his preparations for escape. Two short ladders which are used for oiling the machinery in the shop he procured and spliced together. He next made a rope from strips torn from the sheet of his bed. This rope he tied to the top rung of the ladder, and at the wall he attached the rest of the prison yard. The ladder did not reach to the top of the wall and he must have made quite an effort before reaching the top. This and the width of the wall consumed so much rope that his rope for the ground from the "end of his string" must have been at least twenty-five feet, the full height of the wall there being thirty-two. He alighted directly upon a glass roof, which resounded the green house in the park, completely wrecking one of the large sashes. He then broke a pane of glass from the door and was free. He started towards the outer depot of the Fort Wayne railroad, but seeing the crossing at Irwin avenue, inquired of Kaltenbaugh, the watchman there, the way to Federal street. The officer was about to show him, when suspicions were aroused, the light of a gas lamp, that Butler had on a suit of prison clothes. Having observed the lights flitting about the Penitentiary, he at once concluded that Butler was the one who had escaped and he was not wrong. When Butler saw that Kaltenbaugh recognized him, he started to run, but his sprained ankle so discommoded him that he could make but poor progress and was obliged to submit to his captor, who returned him to the Penitentiary. His absence from his cell was discovered by the keeper about two o'clock in the morning and search was immediately commenced, but before it had proceeded far it was ended by Kaltenbaugh bringing in the missing man. Aleck Myers, a negro, was convicted of robbing Coroner McCallin's residence and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

The Best Bed Lounge.

The McDonough Bed Lounge is the cheapest and most convenient. Call and examine it. A pretty piece of furniture during the day, and an elegant bed at night. Made and sold only by

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
(Successors to T. B. Young & Co.),
169 Smithfield street.

Always on Hand

to attend to the wants of customers, Capt. Charles W. Vanloch, so long with the old firm of B. T. Young & Co. The Captain represents Furniture as it really is, and from our very large stock you can be suited in style and prices.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
(Successors to T. B. Young & Co.,)
169 Smithfield street.

Dr. Gale French,

238 Penn avenue.

New Designs.

Messrs. J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street, are offering some very handsome suits of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, at lower prices than ever before.

New and Rich Designs

In fine furniture, at 169 Smithfield street.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism,

By having WEATHER STRIPS on your windows and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 Wood street.

WEATHER STRIPS

At THOMPSON & CO.'S, 84 Wood street.

You can get your rations of *Hard Tack* at Marvin's Bakery, 91 and 93 Liberty St.

Hard Bread,

the same as used by the army, can be had at Marvin's, 91 and 93 Liberty St.

THE town of Lancaster was founded in 1718, and the county of Lancaster was organized in 1729. In 1734 it was made the seat of justice; in 1742 it was incorporated into a borough, and while a borough in 1777 was honored for a few days as the meeting place for Congress. It was at one time the Capital of the State, and was chartered as a city in 1818.

SNEAK THIEVES in Oil City are robbing shoe stores, carpenter shops, and clothes lines. The *Derrick* thinks the thieves are from the neighboring county of Clarion. Messrs. Alexander and Brown should keep their light-fingered gentry at home.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

George McCook et ux. to the First Methodist Protestant Church of Pittsburgh, March 1, 1873; lot in seventh ward, city, 21x107 feet, with buildings. Price.....$7,500

Harry A. Sullivan et ux. to Oliver Person, March 26, 1875; certain interests in the estate of John W. Johnston. Consideration.....$1

John Miller et ux. to Peter Alder, March 19, 1875; lot in Twenty-seventh ward, city, 20x100 feet, with buildings. Price.....$1,878

John Schiefer et ux. to James Neely, March 7, 1874; three and one-half lots in Chartiers township, 87½x160 feet. Price.....$3,400

Joseph Lohnkat al., executors, to Johanna Henne, Feb. 1, 1875; lot in Seventh ward, Allegheny. Price.....$3,475

Thomas Brown et ux. to James Williamson, Oct. 28, 1874; lot in Lower St. Clair township, 225x100 feet. Price.....$600

Osmund Wilkins et ux. to Martin Hays, March 1, 1875; six lots on Forty-sixth street, Seventeenth ward, city. Consideration.....$1

Sheriff's Poll Deed to Reinhart Meister, Aug. 1, 1874; two lots on Fairview avenue, Chartiers township, 50x100 feet, with buildings. Price.....$300

Stephen Bayard et ux. to Abraham Lockwood, Jan. 15 1812; 320 acres in Elizabeth township. Price.....$2,000

Edmund Wilkins et ux. to Charles Klein, March 1, 1875; two lots in Seventeenth ward, city. Price.....$2,100

Matthew Smith et ux. to Thomas T. Jones, March 4, 1875; lot in Forty-first street, Seventeenth ward, city, with buildings. Price.....$3,500

Thomas McBride et ux. to John McGinnis et ux., March 25, 1846; lot in Manchester borough, 19½x100 feet. Consideration.....$10

John Wagner et ux. to Albert Sanders, March 22, 1875; lot on Seventh street, Twenty-ninth ward, city. Consideration.....$1

Albert Sanders et ux. to Sophia Wagner, March 22, 1875; same lot as above. Consideration.....$2,000

Melin Dougherty et ux. to Jacob Seafer, March 20, 1875; 11 acres and 111 perches in Moon township. Price.....$2,000

William Baggatt to Edward Campbell, April 14, 1874; lot on Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward, city, 42x100 feet, with buildings. Price.....$3,313.70

William Irwin to Louisa Irwin, March 23, 1875; lot in Ninth ward, city. Price.....$4,000

George Kuhns to David H. Gould, March 27, 1875; 2 acres and 21 perches in Mifflin township. Price.....$300

Sheriff's poll deed to H. H. Whitmore, February 11, 1875; 2 lots in the village of Noblestown, in North Fayette township, with buildings.

Price.....$2,550

Thomas Fairer et ux. to E. C. Gritz, Sept 2, 1874; lot in McClure township. Price.....$700

Leonard Donald to S. E. Mcgregor, March 30, 1875; 16 acres in Robinson township. Price.....$4,000

Hopper Dunlap to Agnes Dunlap, June 1, 1874; undivided one-sixth part of a lot in First ward, city, with buildings. Consideration.....$1

David Bradley, trustee, to J. R. McCune, trustee, June —, 1874; certain properties of the Cascade Iron Co. and the Escanaba Furnace Co., besides other property. Consideration.....$1

Sheriff's Poll Deed to Nicholas Berger, February 10, 1875; lot in Ross township, with buildings. Price.....$576

Henry L. Dengler et ux. to James I. Robinson, September 4, 1874; lot in Indiana township, with buildings. Price.....$1,000

Charles Koesler to Sophia Terheyden, February 20, 1875; lot in Seventh ward, Allegheny, 50x100 feet, with buildings. Price.....$2,000

Solomon Simons et ux. to Jacob M. Guskey, March 10, 1875; lot on Second avenue, city, 20x30 feet. Price.....$500

Thomas McKee et ux. to the School District of Wilkins township, September 1, 1873; lot in Wilkins township, 200x127 feet. Price.....$679

Robert Woods et ux. to Robert J. Anderson, January 19, 1875; 63 acres and 99 perches in Union township, with buildings. Price.....$12,000

Robert T. Anderson to Mrs. Sarah L. Woods, January 19, 1875; same tract as above. Price.....$12,000

William Langkamper et ux. to Frederick J. Bassett et al., March 23, 1875; lot in Fourth ward, city, with buildings. Price.....$1,400

George K. Gamble to Bassett & Co., February 3, 1875; three lots in Scott township. Price.....$325

Bowling Green, 10; Dick Johnson, 4; Morning Star, 5; Vint Shinkle, 8. Business fair. Captain W. C. Dowler, the last of his fleet of coal barges, left Cairo yesterday morning, towing 300,000 bushels of corn to the sugar coast to-day. The Peerless took the Parker's barges to Newburg, while the McCollum is being loaded.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—